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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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NEARLY ALL OF OLD HAY CROP IS NOW MARKETED.

Very Small Carryover into New Crop Year Indicated—New Crop Hay Likely To Be of Good Quality.

That the marketable surplus of the 1921–22 hay crop has been well cleaned up and but little old hay will be carried over into the new crop year is indicated by the quarterly survey recently completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

For eight of the principal surplus timothy-producing States the average percentage marketed to June 15 was estimated at about 95% compared with 80% for the same States at the corresponding time last year. In ten alfalfa surplus producing States 96% of the hay to be marketed was reported as having been sold by June 15, compared with 85% on June 15, 1921.

PRAIRIE NEARLY ALL SOLD.

Prairie hay appears from the reports to have been sold up much closer than at the corresponding time last year, as about 96% of the marketable surplus was reported marketed to June 15, compared with only 75% on that date in 1921.

The movement from the various sections was about normal during the shipping periods. Of the timothy shipping States New York did not ship so heavily as usual during the early part of the season, and hay from Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, instead of from New York, was sent into the New England territory.

Although the movement of alfalfa from Idaho and Colorado was light up to the first of the year, shipments appear to have been increased to such an extent that only about 10% of the surplus remained to be marketed on the date of the survey. Practically all of the old crop of alfalfa has been marketed in Arizona, New Mexico, California, Washington, and Nebraska. The movement of the new crop is also well under way in the Southwestern States, and of the first cutting the following percentages are reported as already marketed: Arizona, 50%; California, 75%; New Mexico, 50%; Oklahoma, 20%; Texas, 80%.

The reduction in freight rates and the relatively high market prices paid for prairie hay have resulted in a much better clean-up

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CORN AND WINTER WHEAT CROPS BELOW LAST YEAR

Corn Production Forecast at 2,860,000,000 Bushels—Total Wheat Crop Placed at 817,000,000 Bushels.

Forecast of a production of 2,860,000,000 bus. of corn was made as of July 1 by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Compared with this forecast is the crop of 3,080,000,000 bus. in 1921 and the average of 2,831,000,000 for the 5 years 1916–1920. The July 1 forecast is based on a crop condition of 85.1% of normal and an estimated area of 103,234,000 acres. This acreage is practically the same as the 1921 acreage, being but 0.6% below the area harvested in the latter year.

Iowa leads all other States, with a production forecast of 396,113,000 bus. Illinois is next, with a production forecast of 303,726,000 bus. Other leading States are Nebraska, with 200,313,000 bus.; Indiana, 170,749,000 bus.; Missouri, 160,006,000 bus.; Ohio, 150,993,000 bus.; Minnesota, 131,221,000 bus.; South Dakota, 127,871,000 bus.; and Texas, 122,622,000 bus. These are the only States having a corn production as high as 100,000,000 bus.

TOTAL WHEAT CROP ABOVE 1921.

Winter wheat was substantially all harvested by July 1. The production is forecast at 569,000,000 bus., an amount 38,000,000 bus. less than the forecast made on June 1. Winter wheat production in 1921 was 587,032,000 bus. The production of spring wheat is forecast at 248,000,000 bus., an amount 1,000,000 bus. more than the June 1 forecast. The July 1 forecast for both winter and spring wheat is 817,000,000 bus., a production 22,000,000 bus. larger than in 1921 and 18,000,000 bus. larger than the average production for the 5 years 1916–1920.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms on July 1 is estimated at 31,641,000 bus., or 4% of last year's crop. This compares with 56,707,000 bus. remaining on farms on July 1, 1921, and the 5-year average of 33,442,000 bus.

The oats crop is forecast at 1,187,000,000 bus., compared with the production of 1,061,000,000 bus. in 1921—an unusually small crop—and the average production for

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Live Stock and Meats

CATTLE PRICES SET NEW HIGH MARK FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

Lambs Touch Highest Price Levels since Early in June—Light Hogs Up—Packing Sows Drop.

Healthy markets were the rule in the live stock trade during the week ending July 8. Light receipts, attributed to the holiday, were largely responsible for higher prices. Cattle prices reached a new peak for the year on July 8, prime 1,377-lb. steers selling at $10.30 at Chicago with numerous loads of choice to prime bullocks realizing $10 to $10.25 and few beef steers going below $8.50.

Values on light hogs were well maintained, numerous loads of choice lights bringing $11 on late sessions while packing sows which were in generous supply dropped to the lowest levels of the season. Heavy, rough sows sold around $8.25 to $8.50 on the week's low spot.

Further advances in lambs lifted values to the highest price levels since early in June. A short deck of native lambs sold to a city butcher at $14 with packers paying up to $13.75 for good but short-sorted natives.

SHIPPING INTERESTS IN MARKET.

A broad outlet for the dressed product with shipping interests buying liberally in the cattle and hog markets aided in elevating prices. Beef steers advanced mostly 25¢–35¢ during the week, strictly choice and prime grades showing the least gain while some of the lower grades were up more. Fat she stock, bulls, and veal calves also showed price improvement, with dressed markets showing corresponding strength. The spread in hog prices widened materially, light hogs gaining around 25¢ while packing sows declined as much. Fat lambs closed mostly 75¢ above the preceding week while medium and heavy sheep showed gains of 50¢–$1 and light sheep about 25¢.

Receipts at ten primary markets for the week were approximately 124,500 cattle, 416,600 hogs and 138,500 sheep, compared with 179,854 cattle, 615,970 hogs, and 179,940 sheep the week previous and 91,911 cattle, 413,164 hogs, and 150,086 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—The upward swing in fat steer prices which, with minor interruptions, has been continuous since early in the year was general at all market centers and new top prices were recorded. Finish generally showed an unstinted use of last year's generous corn crop. Plain grassers were scarce and yearling values approximated those for matured steers, grade for grade, more closely at most markets than at any previous time in recent months. The general "beefy" character of the receipts reduced the supply of stockers and feeders and a slow demand, in part seasonal and in part the result of plain quality, marked that branch of the trade.

Top beef steers at Chicago reached $10.30 which was paid for 1,377-lb. averages. Numerous loads averaging 1,155 lbs.–1,525 lbs. sold to local killers and shippers at $10.25. Highly finished, long yearlings sold up to $10.20, a new high mark on yearlings for the year, and the bulk of beef steers at that market sold within a spread of $8.75–$9.90. The proportion of grass steers was small, as indicated by an average price of $9.39 at Chicago for the week. The average price at that market for the first full week in May was $8.24 and for the week ending February 10, $7.28. These advances in average prices reflect a general improvement in finish as well as in values. Grain-fed, Texas steers at Kansas City sold largely at $8.90–$9.45, while Texas grassers at East St. Louis brought $5.25–$6.35 for most sales with a few desirable heavies reaching $8.25. Wintered Kansas bullocks sold upward to $9.10 at Kansas City, with numerous lots of grass offerings from that State at $7.25–$8.25.

Stockers and feeders generally met an apathetic demand. Lack of quality in offerings, relatively high prices, and seasonal influences were mostly responsible for the indifference of producers. The bulk of the stockers and feeders at Chicago moved at $6–$7. While some business was transacted at Omaha at $7.75–$8, the bulk of the trading was under $7. A spread of $5.50–$6.50 embraced the majority of the stocker steers leaving Kansas City. Generally the trade was steady to 25¢ higher, quality considered.

BUTCHER COWS ADVANCE.

Butcher cows and heifers advanced generally in sympathy with the activity of the beef steer trade. Corn-finished animals were scarce and heavy. Well-fattened cows and heifers reached $8 and $8.75 and above, respectively, at Chicago. Grassy cows and heifers constituted the bulk of the receipts at that market, cows selling from $4.50–$6 being most numerous.

A spread of $3–$3.75 absorbed the majority of the canners and cutters at Chicago, these holding mostly steady. A few desirable heavy bologna bulls at that market reached $5.25, the bulk for the week selling at $4.65–$4.85 and reflecting an advance of about 50¢. Beef bulls showed smaller gains. Shipping demand was the principal factor in the upturn on sausage kinds.

The general upward price movement on practically all killing classes of cattle extended to vealers and price advances were sharp, amounting to 75¢ at Chicago and $1 at some other markets. On closing

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WEEK'S FRESH MEAT PRICES GENERALLY FIRM TO HIGHER

Lighter Receipts and Improved Demand Were Main Factors—Pork Loins Weak in the East.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Generally firm to higher prices, due to lighter receipts and a better demand, characterized the fresh meat trade both at eastern markets and at Chicago for the week ending July 7. Pork loins at eastern markets, however, were weak and lower in spots. Because of the July 4 holiday, trade was slow early in the week but improved later.

Beef.—Most of the offerings of steers at eastern markets were of good quality and showed some improvement over the preceding week. With the exception of common steers at Boston and Philadelphia, prices were on a firm to higher basis. Cows were in fair demand, although a weak undertone was noticeable at times. At Chicago good and choice steers constituted the greater percentage of the moderate supply. Supplies of cows showed some decrease from previous weeks, but the market was barely steady. Some Argentine chilled steers weighing around 650 lbs. sold from $11–$13 at New York, but the outlet for this beef was limited at the prevailing prices.

STEERS GENERALLY HIGHER.

Compared with the close of the preceding week, steers ranged from unevenly steady to 50¢ higher on the better grades to $1–$2 lower on common grade at Boston; unevenly $1–$3 higher at New York; 50¢–$1.50 higher on the better grades with common grade weak to $1 lower at Philadelphia; and 50¢–$1 higher at Chicago. Cows were steady to $1 higher at Boston, 50¢–$2 higher at New York and about steady elsewhere. The light receipts of bulls were in good demand, prices ruling steady at Boston and Philadelphia, $2–$3 higher at New York and around 25¢ higher at Chicago. The demand for Kosher beef was fair to good. Prices were around $2 higher at the close at New York, steady to $1 higher at Philadelphia, and unchanged at Boston and New York.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING JULY 8, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.[1]		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	248	$10.06	....	.....	249	$10.11	261	$9.94	251	$10.16	267	$10.01	253	$10.01	249	$10.23	246	$9.18
E. St. Louis	200	10.67	....	.....	196	10.85	200	10.78	205	10.76	200	10.83	200	10.78	193	10.61	202	9.54
Kansas City	207	10.37	....	.....	210	10.38	212	10.37	206	10.42	213	10.57	209	10.38	210	10.16	221	9.13
Omaha	262	9.45	....	.....	253	9.60	264	9.60	265	9.60	267	9.57	263	9.57	258	9.45	255	8.58
St. Joseph	231	10.06	....	.....	230	10.25	227	10.22	233	10.16	226	10.44	230	10.23	228	10.00	....	.....
S. St. Paul	263	9.50	....	.....	259	9.49	267	9.45	275	9.32	269	9.32	268	9.42	270	9.46	256	8.67

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases. [1] Holiday.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING JULY 8, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	50,699	11,523	39,176	126,726	29,084	97,642	49,566	3,473	46,093
Denver[1]	8,412	6,724	2,189	4,053	2,039	4,539	19,817	16,344	1,358
East St. Louis	16,863	7,333	7,376	44,246	21,739	25,321	24,122	6,373	15,522
Fort Worth[1]	15,350	4,747	8,008	4,660	420	3,696	1,662	500	443
Indianapolis[1]	5,941	3,149	3,330	32,089	11,532	21,006	3,370	2,361	1,165
Kansas City	28,990	9,162	19,716	37,930	7,366	30,699	15,931	2,939	13,001
Oklahoma City	4,147	1,924	2,955	7,920	2,650	7,511	41	18	.....
Omaha	18,939	4,276	13,969	42,933	5,989	36,942	23,227	4,745	17,885
St. Joseph[1]	7,566	1,411	5,656	39,850	6,175	32,285	10,745	118	9,867
St. Paul[1]	11,905	4,234	7,708	31,900	2,446	24,108	1,323	256	1,231
Sioux City	7,221	3,983	3,453	29,268	8,546	21,389	798	10	425
Wichita[1]	1,155	616	714	9,063	.....	8,501	741	644	96
Total	177,188	59,082	114,250	410,638	97,986	313,639	151,343	37,781	107,086
Previous week	252,543	102,507	149,393	607,976	138,069	462,247	183,468	44,972	135,450

[1] Week ending Friday, July 7, 1922.

Veal.—The demand for veal was centered largely on good and choice grades, of which the supply was light. Receipts at eastern markets were moderate and the demand was sufficient to maintain a healthy market. Buyers were reluctant to purchase the poorer grades, but those were moved on account of the shortage of better kinds. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Philadelphia was $2–$3 higher with other markets mostly steady.

Lamb.—The moderate supplies of lamb both at eastern markets and at Chicago were of better average quality than last week. The demand was not active but was fairly well sustained throughout the week. In general, prices were on a firm to higher basis, although thin light lambs were draggy. Compared with the previous week's close all markets were strong to $1 higher.

MUTTON RECEIPTS LIGHT.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton at eastern markets were light and the supply at Chicago was only moderate. Although the demand was only fair, prices were generally firm to higher. Excessively fat heavy mutton was not so much of a factor as in previous weeks. Some frozen Argentine mutton was sold at $14–$16 at New York. Compared with the preceding week's close, Philadelphia was $3–$5 higher and other markets unchanged.

Pork.—Although the fresh-pork market at Chicago was strong to sharply higher both on loins and other cuts, eastern markets were draggy, with weak to lower prices on loins, although other cuts were firm to higher. Receipts were only moderate, but the demand was extremely slow. A considerable quantity of light loins was put into the freezer. This tended to steady the market, but prices generally had a wide and uneven range. Supplies at Chicago were moderate and found sufficient outlet to keep stocks moving promptly. At that market light loins were in best demand and registered the greater part of the advance. Compared with the close of the preceding week, loins were barely steady at Boston, $1–$2 lower at New York and unevenly steady to $1 higher on the lighter averages and $1 lower on heavies at Philadelphia, while at Chicago advances ranged from $1–$5.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending July 8 amounted to 1,211 bales, weighing 222,886 lbs., valued at $35,701. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 5,028,976 lbs., having a valuation of $1,637,670.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	July 7.	June 30.	June 9.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$28.00–29.50	$28.00–29.50	$28.50–30.50
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	31.25–32.50	31.00–33.00	31.00–33.00
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average	18.00–19.50	17.00–19.50	16.75–18.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	26.00–27.50	25.00–27.50	26.00–27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	33.00–35.00	32.00–35.00	35.00–36.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	15.50–16.25	16.00–17.00	16.00–16.75
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	11.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–12.50
Pure lard, tierces	12.50–14.00	12.50–14.00	12.50–14.00
Compound lard, tierces	12.75–14.00	12.75–14.00	12.75–14.00

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,101 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$9.95–10.40	$9.75–10.25	$9.75–10.10	$9.65–10.25	$9.60–10.25	.....
Good	9.35–9.95	9.25–9.75	9.10–9.75	9.25–9.65	8.75–9.60	$8.75–9.50
Medium	8.60–9.35	8.25–9.25	8.25–9.10	8.40–9.25	7.90–8.75	7.75–8.75
Common	7.50–8.60	6.50–8.25	6.90–8.25	7.60–8.40	7.00–7.90	6.75–7.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	9.80–10.35	9.50–10.25	9.60–10.10	9.50–10.00	9.60–10.20	.....
Good	9.25–9.80	9.00–9.50	8.85–9.60	8.75–9.50	8.70–9.60	8.75–9.50
Medium	8.50–9.25	8.00–9.00	7.90–8.85	7.75–8.75	7.75–8.70	7.75–8.75
Common	7.35–8.50	6.25–7.75	6.60–7.90	7.00–7.75	7.00–7.75	6.50–7.75
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	5.50–9.00	6.00–9.75	5.35–8.90	5.75–9.00	6.25–9.15	4.75–8.50
Cows, common-choice	4.10–7.85	4.25–6.75	4.00–6.60	4.75–7.75	5.00–7.60	4.00–7.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.80–7.00	4.00–6.50	4.00–6.00	4.00–6.50	4.00–6.00	3.75–5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.75–4.10	2.50–4.00	2.25–4.00	2.75–4.50	2.75–4.50	2.50–3.75
Canner steers	3.50–5.25	3.25–4.00	3.25–4.75	3.25–4.50	.....	3.00–4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	8.00–9.75	6.00–9.50	6.25–9.00	8.25–11.00	5.75–8.25	4.00–8.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00–7.50	3.50–7.50	4.25–8.00	5.50–8.25	4.50–6.75	3.50–6.50
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.65–7.75	5.25–7.00	6.35–8.40	5.75–8.15	6.25–8.25	4.50–7.25
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.65–7.75	4.75–7.00	6.40–8.40	5.75–8.00	6.25–8.25	4.00–7.25
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.75–7.65	3.50–7.00	4.90–8.25	5.50–8.00	5.50–7.75	4.00–7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25–5.75	.....	3.25–6.00	4.00–6.00	4.25–6.50	3.00–5.50
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	.....	6.75–7.75	7.25–8.00	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	4.25–6.50	5.25–7.25	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	11.00	11.05	10.65	10.50	10.65	10.50
Bulk of sales	9.00–10.95	10.80–11.00	10.00–10.60	8.75–10.40	10.00–10.60	8.25–10.25
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up) common-choice	10.40–10.75	10.50–10.85	9.90–10.40	9.60–10.30	9.75–10.40	8.50–10.00
Med. wt. (201–250 lbs.) common-choice	10.65–11.00	10.80–11.00	10.35–10.60	10.15–10.45	10.40–10.60	9.00–10.25
Light wt. (151–200 lbs.) common-choice	10.90–11.00	10.85–11.05	10.30–10.65	10.25–10.50	10.45–10.60	10.00–10.50
Light lts. (131–150 lbs.) common-choice	10.25–10.90	10.50–10.95	10.20–10.55	.....	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up) smooth	8.75–9.40	8.75–9.00	8.25–8.50	8.75–9.25	8.65–8.75	8.00–8.50
Packing sows (200 lbs. up) rough	8.00–8.75	8.50–8.75	8.00–8.25	8.25–8.75	8.40–8.60	7.50–8.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down) common-choice	9.50–10.35	10.00–10.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	9.50–10.50	10.00–10.65	9.25–10.25	.....	10.00–10.50
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	12.25–13.50	11.00–13.00	10.50–13.25	12.25–13.25	12.00–13.50	11.00–13.00
Culls and common	7.00–12.00	5.50–11.00	6.25–10.25	7.00–12.25	6.50–11.50	7.00–10.75
Feeding lambs	11.50–12.75	.....	.....	9.25–12.50	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.50–11.50	7.50–11.25	7.00–11.00	9.00–11.50	8.00–1175	8.00–11.00
Wethers, medium-prime	6.00–9.00	4.50–7.50	5.75–8.25	6.00–8.25	5.50–8.25	5.00–8.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	4.50–7.75	3.00–6.00	5.00–7.25	4.00–6.75	4.75–7.50	3.75–6.75
Culls and common	2.00–4.25	1.00–3.00	1.50–4.75	1.75–4.00	1.50–4.50	2.00–4.25
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	6.25–11.25	4.50–7.50	5.00–8.75	.....	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	July 11.	July 3.[1]	June 6.	July 11.	July 3.[1]	June 6.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.50–$16.50	$15.00–$16.00	$15.00–$15.50	$17.50–$18.00	$17.00–$17.50	$15.50–$16.00
Good	14.50–15.00	14.50–15.00	14.50–15.00	16.50–17.00	16.00–17.00	14.00–15.00
Medium	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.50	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	13.00–14.00
Common	12.50–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–15.00	12.00–15.00	12.50–13.00
Cows—						
Good	12.50–13.00	12.00–12.50	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	12.50–13.00
Medium	11.50–12.00	11.00–11.50	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00
Common	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	9.50–11.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	12.00–12.50	12.00–12.50	10.50–11.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	9.50–10.00
Common	8.50–8.75	7.00–7.25	7.25–7.50	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–9.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00–18.00	15.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–20.00	15.00–16.00	18.00–20.00
Good	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	12.00–14.00	15.00–17.00
Medium	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	14.0.–15.00	14.00–16.00	10.00–12.00	14.00–15.00
Common	9.00–12.00	8.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–13.00	8.00–10.00	12.50–14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	24.00–25.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	24.00–25.00
10–12 lbs. average	21.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	23.00–24.00
12–14 lbs. average	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–21.00	22.00–23.00
14–16 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	19.00–20.00	21.00–22.00
16 lbs. and over	15.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	18.00–19.00	20.00–21.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–14.50	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	15.00–15.50	15.00–15.50	14.00–14.50	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	14.50–15.00	14.50–15.00	13.50–14.00	14.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	14.00–15.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.00–17.50	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	17.00–19.00	16.00–19.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring lamb	.....	.....	30.00–31.00	.....	.....	30.00–33.00
Choice	27.00–28.00	26.00–28.00	28.00–29.00	28.00–30.00	24.00–27.00	28.00–30.00
Good	25.00–27.00	24.00–26.00	27.00–28.00	25.00–27.00	18.00–20.00	25.00–27.00
Medium	22.00–24.00	21.00–23.00	25.00–27.09	23.00–25.00	16.00–18.00	23.00–25.00
Common	16.00–21.00	15.00–20.00	23.00–25.00	16.00–20.00	12.00–14.00	20.00–23.00
Mutton—						
Good	13.00–14.50	13.00–14.50	17.00–20.00	17.00–20.00	14.00–16.00	17.00–18.00
Medium	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	14.00–17.00	14.00–16.00	10.00–12.00	15.00–16.00
Common	6.00–8.00	6.00–8.00	9.00–13.00	10.00–13.00	8.00–10.00	12.00–14.00

[1] Tuesday, July 4, was a holiday.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JUNE.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Albany, N. Y.	1,805	995	173	154	26	14	1,632	841	1,416	586	42	40				
Amarillo, Tex.	14,200	6,917		81	12,421	6,486	14,200	6,736	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	55	410
Atlanta, Ga.	815	1,176	607	1,003			208	173	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			196	161
Augusta, Ga.	668	1,371	491	1,200	128	281	219	319	237	366	234	354	3	12	29	
Baltimore, Md.	21,817	18,114	12,423	13,204		110	9,394	4,910	11,031	7,045	3,993	4,073			186	71
Birmingham, Ala.	1,342	311	1,288	311	54		54		283	70	283	70				
Boston, Mass.	5,551	5,194	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,919	2,428	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	52,466	55,884	15,102	15,892	256	14	36,441	39,517	26,323	31,937	8,520	8,251			1,695	1,479
Chattanooga, Tenn.	912	1,303	548	1,102	364		364	201	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	210	50					210	50							75	100
Chicago, Ill.	313,219	332,200	224,459	254,063	17,876	71,388	88,760	78,137	73,689	75,967	72,364	73,833			1,511	1,643
Cincinnati, Ohio	39,246	37,516	27,502	21,291	1,388	1,339	11,744	16,225	18,976	19,594	11,501	8,389			210	192
Cleveland, Ohio	24,741	23,484	22,372	21,378	697	649	2,369	2,106	13,848	13,155	13,282	12,489			120	100
Columbia, S. C.	316	308	316	308					41	42	41	42				
Columbus, Ohio	265	372	214	267	46		51	92	205	144	200	65				
Dallas, Tex.	682	658	682	658					97	98	97	98				
Dayton, Ohio	2,536	2,746	2,301	2,463			235	283	848	962	794	885				
Denver, Colo.	45,677	47,133	11,193	11,406	31,860	38,063	33,992	39,965	3,135	3,215	1,655	1,525	1,494	1,681	912	1,375
Detroit, Mich.	19,658	22,436	16,869	18,549	1,088	1,560	2,789	3,887	9,598	12,006	8,614	11,910	28	15	72	
Dublin, Ga.	42	61					42	65								
East St. Louis, Ill.	86,580	113,647	38,468	45,995	11,300	14,780	48,112	67,652	23,116	32,135	13,313	17,752	215	606	2,233	2,106
El Paso, Tex.	24,913	9,979	1,812	812	20,361	9,085	22,875	9,353	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	681	508
Emeryville, Calif.	3,044	2,877	3,044	2,877					700	528	700	528				
Evansville, Ind.	3,052	4,279	2,019	2,356		176	1,033	1,864	1,177	1,830	665	954		12		13
Fort Worth, Tex.	75,747	76,471	67,263	29,976	6,478	21,765	30,354	46,988	27,238	17,167	26,809	11,717	429	7,623	99	327
																1
Fostoria, Ohio	1,100	979	251	233	290	273	777	770	595	547	185	156				
Indianapolis, Ind.	45,186	45,107	21,513	20,805	3,018	2,991	23,673	24,108	18,882	19,269	3,938	3,350			220	123
Jacksonville, Fla.	567	350	181	324			386	51		23						
Jersey City, N. J.	70,662	74,512	70,662	74,512					39,310	42,494	39,310	42,494			50	64
Kansas City, Mo.	153,578	164,979	96,903	98,238	38,218	42,532	61,161	68,854	21,555	29,690	18,817	22,569	2,329	2,792	1,070	988
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,071	1,271	829	777	242	217	242	494	128	116	88	68	40	48	46	
LaFayette, Ind.	1,613	1,049	631	761	205	37	978	347	845	512	223	385	89	18		1
Lancaster, Pa.	8,496	9,871	434	634			8,062	9,237	631	870	145	253			68	280
Logansport, Ind.	169	71	33	13	8	1	140	52	90	21	29	12	4			
Louisville, Ky.	20,058	21,616	6,593	6,840	1,972	3,044	13,465	14,776	11,119	11,423	2,166	2,657			83	127
Marion, Ohio	779	476	119	277	9	3	653	205	523	268	31	169	3		1	
Memphis, Tenn.	715	814	504	468	101	193	190	292	218	152	185	80	5	59	309	
Milwaukee, Wis.	39,627	46,672	35,338	43,559	1,103	1,620	4,289	3,118	32,057	38,601	31,777	38,312	228	259	76	77
Montgomery, Ala.	1,280	2,194	270	283	439	443	1,039	1,999	214	16	43		12		108	243
Moultrie, Ga.	193	46	35	46			158									
Nashville, Tenn.	7,023	7,714	2,513	2,962	808	600	4,509	4,752	3,014	3,967	786	1,583				
Nebraska City, Nebr.	101	37					101	37								
New Brighton, Minn.		241				241		241								
New Orleans, La.	14,364	17,259	12,064	13,802	897	2,099	1,736	2,613	8,096	10,500	6,742	8,010			25	
New York, N. Y.	38,275	32,962	38,125	32,962			150		31,911	26,562	31,911	26,562			2	
North Salt Lake, Utah	3,027	6,083	2,340	988	1,801	4,394	1,867	5,123	283	162	277	82	127			150
Ogden, Utah	1,574	5,251	741	899	254	3,273	833	4,352	182	170	122	116			177	264
Oklahoma, Okla.	19,893	21,527	14,327	12,110	3,951	3,672	5,587	8,273	3,514	3,190	2,984	1,754	296	387	28	123
Omaha, Nebr.	122,244	139,218	82,749	93,921	15,164	16,274	39,424	45,297	4,860	6,816	3,134	3,317			441	309
Pasco, Wash.	11	162					11	162	(1)	6					6	
Peoria, Ill.	3,573	3,375	1,624	2,011	94	551	1,949	1,569	1,510	1,404	620	779	40	37	92	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	21,032	38,437	20,880	37,282			152	1,155	10,062	26,770	9,981	25,722			125	213
Pittsburgh, Pa.	56,932	67,673	15,808	13,786			40,923	53,887	23,990	29,956	9,317	8,220			535	717
Portland, Oreg.	9,521	11,802	3,951	4,908	748	773	5,773	7,524	703	1,164	336	678		33	84	370
Pueblo, Colo.	2,364	32,494				6,727	2,365	31,904	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	53	145
Richmond, Va.	1,703	2,243	1,028	1,732	185		675	511	608	1,122	245	779			340	239
St. Joseph, Mo.	41,017	36,781	30,719	28,441	3,417	4,001	9,856	8,749	5,980	4,768	5,912	4,359	183	349	224	315
St. Paul, Minn.	71,482	99,195	49,424	66,942	11,627	23,402	18,530	32,681	39,617	49,441	36,937	45,187	214	1,928	386	76
San Antonio, Tex.	8,717	15,333	2,282	4,579	2,483	7,564	6,435	10,754	3,863	3,764	1,022	2,579	375	253	233	620
Seattle, Wash.	3,412	4,527	3,104	4,230		165	308	297	109	143	109	143			22	20
Sioux City, Iowa	44,656	56,400	26,773	29,045	10,082	17,472	18,479	27,375	1,533	3,998	1,383	3,616	116	293	272	132
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	877	1,589	540	917	38	220	328	666	30	99	20	26		55		58
Spokane, Wash.	4,441	3,208	2,357	2,000	396	630	2,029	1,110	485	355	251	268		31	74	231
Tacoma, Wash.	1,756	2,317	1,732	2,387	54		54		12	369	15	355				
Toledo, Ohio	2,020	1,805	1,436	956	124		523	782	978	855	775	496	3			363
Washington, D. C.	1,928	2,255	1,928	2,255					826	944	826	944				160
Wichita, Kans.	13,787	13,215	4,893	5,351	7,425	5,905	10,308	7,864	1,331	1,939	964	1,455		112	446	921
Total	1,580,328	1,758,592	1,004,780	1,057,582	209,496	315,057	593,196	701,345	485,539	541,741	374,713	400,510	6,233	16,603	13,670	15,816
Increase or decrease		+178,264		+52,802		+105,561		+108,149		+56,202		+25,797		+10,370		+2,146
Per cent		+11.3		+5.3		+50.4		+18.2		+11.6		+6.9		+166.4		+15.7
Total for 6 months ending with June	9,015,981	9,773,199	5,491,547	5,784,345	1,267,653	1,673,519	3,476,756	3,934,239	2,571,345	2,778,066	1,952,927	2,065,688	35,798	83,567	177,901	197,775
Increase or decrease		+757,218		+292,798		+405,865		+457,483		+206,721		+112,761		+47,769		+19,874
Per cent		+8.4		+5.3		+32.0		+13.2		+8.0		+5.8		+133.4		+11.2
June average, 5 years, 1917–1921		1,724,117		1,026,844		299,791		699,338								39,634
Increase or decrease		+34,475		+30,738		+15,266		+2,007								−23,818
Per cent		+2.0		+3.0		+5.1		+0.3								−60.1

[1] Calves included with cattle.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JUNE—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Albany, N. Y.	75	73	69	26			6	47								
Amarillo, Tex.	1,795	9,339					1,795	9,339	602	5,454					602	5,454
Atlanta, Ga.	2,804	2,504	2,038	1,600			766	904	200	664	200	128				536
Augusta, Ga.	271	1,158	271	1,153		47		57	34	14	37	13		5		5
Baltimore, Md.	96,010	92,086	85,285	76,895			10,725	15,191	68,224	26,448	13,786	11,466	25		54,438	14,982
Birmingham, Ala.	1,486	37	1,486	37					80	103	80	103				
Boston, Mass.	557	947	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	10	20	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	112,624	101,124	50,841	49,890			62,903	50,434	45,633	41,349	10,475	8,517	154		35,891	32,832
Chattanooga, Tenn.	839	799	839	799					187	659	187	659				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2,080	720					2,080	720	10,000	4,000					10,000	4,000
Chicago, Ill.	704,647	750,839	564,394	633,571	52	807	140,253	124,112	329,741	302,818	299,373	263,638	14,596	31,646	30,368	39,180
Cincinnati, Ohio.	133,793	92,012	88,154	49,931	346	639	45,639	42,081	115,798	100,417	10,467	7,564	523	2,819	105,331	92,853
Cleveland, Ohio.	100,139	89,636	83,073	58,456			17,066	31,180	20,420	16,823	16,415	13,099	517	268	4,005	3,724
Columbia, S. C.	68	231	68	231					64	28	64	28				
Columbus, Ohio.	8,665	4,305	1,335	527	86		7,307	3,818	162	28	139	17			23	11
Dallas, Tex.	2,196	4,639	2,196	4,639					85	81	85	81				
Dayton, Ohio.	11,159	12,671	5,915	7,580			5,244	5,091	1,281	1,184	686	550			595	634
Denver, Colo.	36,256	37,911	34,168	36,623	863	1,560	863	1,560	28,176	16,629	9,451	6,421	6,516	6,678	19,088	13,812
Detroit, Mich.	30,136	34,834	24,042	19,709	543		6,094	15,125	8,123	4,493	6,807	4,423	213	70	1,316	70
Dublin, Ga.	219	776					219	1,006		3						
East St. Louis, Ill.	275,494	298,492	117,057	100,693	2,711	7,525	158,437	197,799	119,163	117,068	65,608	66,443	2,986	7,464	53,555	50,625
El Paso, Tex.	1,032	1,061	791	594	135	101	241	467	8,098	1,730	522	330	2,796	1,216	8,477	1,400
Emeryville, Calif.	1,556	2,135	1,556	2,135					13,428	13,994	13,428	13,994				
Evansville, Ind.	28,364	28,025	8,870	4,816	1,155	1,732	19,494	23,190	1,700	2,127	641	767		72	1,059	1,384
Fort Worth, Tex.	21,103	32,242	20,367	28,874	837	2,485	5,852	3,372	24,068	18,270	19,808	6,922	3,929	3,823	5,217	11,100
Fostoria, Ohio.	11,573	10,237	720	601	192	263	10,718	9,579	568	299	34	9			466	282
Indianapolis, Ind.	259,152	197,082	140,279	140,873	5,061	3,600	118,873	55,875	21,496	15,431	6,843	7,243	1,171	1,515	14,653	8,188
Jacksonville, Fla.	5,749	3,415	201	1,798			5,098	1,620		11		2				
Jersey City, N. J.	26,742	24,974	26,742	24,974					200,595	187,102	200,595	187,102				
Kansas City, Mo.	226,313	279,119	197,229	236,785	5,965	16,319	32,863	48,783	107,644	128,629	97,271	90,190	13,527	25,817	16,318	35,469
Knoxville, Tenn.	933	942	403	845			530	87	369	563	234	113		450	135	450
LaFayette, Ind.	17,200	9,995	1,566	4,470	1,098	586	15,657	5,507	728	236	156	146	16	57	589	93
Lancaster, Pa.	664	463	355	322			309	141	484	601	66	261			418	340
Logansport, Ind.	4,181	1,895	4	225	88	60	4,140	1,782	223	87	1				210	53
Louisville, Ky.	38,877	33,931	15,514	16,018	326	697	23,363	17,913	100,815	112,701	1,188	2,348	2,602	11,085	99,627	110,353
Marion, Ohio.	10,833	8,596	961	1,730	315	296	9,580	7,134	193	306	72	33	18		118	301
Memphis, Tenn.	282	490	154	179	109	297	109	297	34	108	34	67	8		8	
Milwaukee, Wis.	27,822	30,724	27,740	30,665			93	59	2,791	2,453	2,791	2,453				
Montgomery, Ala.	4,139	2,067	116	90	244	760	4,183	2,101	118	544	21	99	27		89	514
Moultrie, Ga.		2,089		2,089					860		9				851	
Nashville, Tenn.	28,851	27,618	8,027	9,005	104		20,824	18,613	45,374	69,731	3,173	5,400	740	300	42,201	64,331
Nebraska City, Nebr.	21,588	32,089	21,157	25,652	13		13	6,909								
New Brighton, Minn.	214				214		214		1,224	240			1,224	240	1,224	240
New Orleans, La.	1,640	3,022	1,455	1,484	6		412	1,267	757	959	372	308	421		431	675
New York, N. Y.	77,327	85,348	77,327	85,348					1,972	1,615	1,972	1,615				
North Salt Lake, Utah.	3,605	4,931	2,720	2,592	32		489	2,339	15,843	54,722	4,331	1,258	7,901	51,066	14,715	53,456
Ogden, Utah.	8,284	9,245	3,292	3,646	115	331	4,992	5,599	34,664	23,510	2,025	632			32,639	22,878
Oklahoma, Okla.	32,409	50,185	29,228	48,913	1,463	297	3,086	2,225	1,161	768	660	526	575	481	695	393
Omaha, Nebr.	286,548	318,002	232,211	263,366	170	108	54,293	54,636	168,186	141,140	129,816	103,630	18,822	23,479	37,262	37,510
Pasco, Wash.	19	3					19	3	7,483	2,305					7,483	2,305
Peoria, Ill.	40,311	37,794	17,201	8,231	790	792	23,110	30,238	299	176	253	166	46	16	46	16
Philadelphia, Pa.	39,060	35,090	37,627	33,241			1,433	1,849	37,956	17,073	36,997	17,055			959	18
Pittsburgh, Pa.	150,031	150,599	34,764	35,018			115,250	115,581	126,647	142,554	13,560	9,615			112,876	132,939
Portland, Oreg.	9,667	18,162	5,304	14,173	943	1,754	5,311	4,121	49,295	25,974	25,515	13,771	926	1,397	24,517	12,958
Pueblo, Colo.	82	280					61	280		3,041					1,611	3,045
Richmond, Va.	14,068	16,574	14,068	16,555		19		19	1,455	1,515	1,117	1,446	259		338	69
St. Joseph, Mo.	118,270	217,136	172,756	176,464	214	1,111	15,418	41,225	66,273	49,718	58,459	44,888	4,758	3,550	7,437	5,191
St. Paul, Minn.	158,507	211,195	128,267	183,000	5,878	10,672	29,432	29,458	15,138	8,636	8,039	7,958	526	529	5,822	542
San Antonio, Tex.	3,661	3,505	2,092	2,573	692	974	1,569	932	2,264	3,909	52	479		2,273	1,458	3,412
Seattle, Wash.	11,513	8,820	11,035	8,735	106		478	85	9,608	6,031	9,608	5,810				221
Sioux City, Iowa.	180,723	195,788	123,722	144,084	1,155	877	57,116	51,059	10,931	5,019	7,633	4,419	2,838	274	2,976	274
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	55,776	57,825	1,362	1,781	72	398	54,366	56,032	30	48	30	39				14
Spokane, Wash.	2,998	4,041	2,339	2,980	498	871	685	1,063	10,438	6,449	2,055	988		5,276	8,410	5,276
Tacoma, Wash.	4,972	3,930	5,606	3,570					4,830	3,847	5,294	3,594	250		250	
Toledo, Ohio.	14,758	10,979	1,365	746			13,393	9,858	628	842	493	84			133	759
Washington, D. C.	7,489	7,852	7,489	7,852					3,012	2,407	3,012	2,407				
Wichita, Kans.	29,231	61,731	29,189	57,653	725	1,045	1,170	4,078	1,864	4,452	470	2,196		419	1,394	2,256
Total	3,508,830	3,776,359	2,474,402	2,677,105	33,316	57,024	1,113,634	1,113,840	1,849,527	1,700,156	1,092,512	923,522	88,910	182,285	768,324	777,423
Increase or decrease		+267,529		+202,703		+23,708		+206		−149,371		−168,990		+93,375		+9,099
Per cent		+7.6		+8.2		+71.2		+0.01		−8.1		−15.5		+105.0		+1.2
Total for 6 months ending with June	22,231,333	21,881,010	14,597,398	14,264,187	304,290	346,252	7,616,112	7,625,473	10,499,515	9,318,347	6,183,875	4,920,124	552,181	919,945	4,365,812	4,394,452
Increase or decrease		−350,323		−333,211		+41,962		+9,361		−1181168		−1263751		+367,764		+28,640
Per cent		−1.6		−2.3		+13.8		+0.1		−11.2		−20.4		+66.6		+0.7
June average, 5 years, 1917-1921		3,366,242		2,283,989		40,492		1,086,291		1,586,730		855,426		185,438		727,539
Increase or decrease		+410,117		+393,116		+16,532		+27,549		+113,426		+68,096		−3,153		+49,884
Per cent		+12.2		+17.2		+40.8		+2.5		+7.1		+8.0		−1.7		+6.9

[1] Disposition of stock not reported. NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 34.)

sessions at Chicago packers took the bulk of the vealers at $8.75–$9.25, outsiders paying upward to $10 for hand-picked offerings.

Hogs.—Largely because of the July 4 holiday, the week's receipts of hogs at Chicago showed a big decrease from those of the week preceding, the total at 10 markets being short practically 200,000 head. Shipping demand was of fair volume, about 29,500, or 22%, of Chicago's receipts going to that outlet. Quality continued to deteriorate because of increasing numbers of packing grades, and the spread showed the widest range of the year, good packing sows at the low spot selling nearly $2 under choice light hogs. Desirable lights and butchers continued in demand and closed 15¢–35¢ higher for the week.

HOGS UP TO $11.

The $11-hog again made an appearance on week-end markets with the bulk of the good 170–220-lb. butchers at the close selling at $10.90–$11, and most of the good 240–300-pounders from $10.50–$10.85. Packing and mixed grades made up the big end of the week's supply and ruled sharply 25¢–35¢ lower until Saturday when a 10¢–15¢ reaction was registered. The bulk of good packing sows cleared the latter half of the week from $8.75–$9.25 with some smooth butcher sows up to $9.40 and $9.65 and common roughs and extreme heavies going down to $8.25–$8.50.

The fairly liberal supply of pigs was hard to move all week because of the restricted shipping outlet. Closing prices were mostly 15¢–25¢ lower than the preceding week with bulk of the good 100–120-lb. kind at the close selling from $9.25–$9.75 and only a few strong weights at higher prices. The supply of stock pigs at western markets was fairly liberal and prices ruled steady to lower. The bulk of desirable kinds sold from $10–$10.50 at leading central markets.

Sheep.—A decrease of approximately 43,000 head in receipts at ten markets from the week previous—attributed in large measure to holiday influences but also suggestive of subsidence of the movement of southeastern lambs—was reflected in sharp price gains on practically all classes. Closing values were at the high point of the week and mostly 50¢–75¢ higher than the preceding week at Chicago. Some light sheep and yearlings showed less gain, while advances of $1 were recorded on heavy ewes and on some lambs because of the extremely lax sorting.

RANGE OFFERINGS SCARCE.

Very few range offerings reached Chicago. Those that did come were Idaho lambs lacking top killing quality. Sheep were, perhaps, never scarcer in proportion to the total. The few ewes marketed indicated producers' determination to hold them back for future lamb and wool production or for higher prices. Practically no yearlings were offered. Loadings during the week of several trains of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon stock for shipment to Chicago and river markets denoted the practical opening of the season's movement from the northwestern range, only scattered shipments of early lambs having previously arrived from that section.

Despite dry weather over portions of the corn belt, demand for feeding and breeding stock showed expansion, but little suitable for that outlet arrived. Prices advanced to the season's best levels. At the week end choice native lambs sold up to $14 at Chicago with the bulk, under very light sorts, at $13.50–$13.75 and culls largely at $7.50–$8.25. Fat light ewes sold up to $7.50 while heavy and strong weights at $4.50–$6.50 were kinds which sold as low as $2.50–$4 a few weeks back. Feeders paid up to $12.30–$12.65 for Idaho feeder lambs. Breeders scoured the yards for good 2–4-year-old native stock ewes which sold largely at $7.50–$8.50, native yearlings going as high as $10. No western breeding ewes were offered

OPENING CATTLE PRICES STRONG.

Opening, Monday, July 10.—Under broad demand a moderate supply of cattle found an active market with Chicago prices generally strong to 15¢ higher on all classes. Yearlings were particularly active and topped at $10.30, while matured steers stopped at $10.25.

Hogs opened 10¢–15¢ lower on better grades and closed firm at the decline on such, but 25¢–40¢ lower on mixed and packing grades. The top was $10.90; bulk, $9–$10.85. The bulk of packer sows sold from $8.50–$9.

Fat western lambs sold 25¢ lower, natives largely 50¢ lower with sheep, which were scarce, holding steady. Idaho lambs topped at $13.75 and natives at $13.50. Fat ewes sold largely at $5.50–$7, mixed native yearlings to full mouths going to breeders largely from $7–$8.50.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	June.	6 mos., Jan.–June.	Total for year.	June.	6 mos., Jan.–June.	Total for year.	June.	6 mos., Jan.–June.	Total for year.	June.	6 mos., Jan.–June.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,319	7,313	17,676	787	4,442	10,294	264	1,483	3,847	510	2,667	6,953
1917	1,759	9,588	23,066	1,053	5,869	13,275	353	1,782	4,803	716	3,593	9,473
1918	1,814	10,661	25,295	1,058	6,441	14,874	393	2,023	5,013	764	4,129	10,311
1919	1,588	10,279	24,624	958	6,138	13,633	272	2,010	5,286	624	4,031	10,757
1920	1,879	10,238	22,197	1,061	6,013	12,194	272	1,669	4,102	799	4,139	9,831
1921	1,580	9,016	19,787	1,005	5,492	11,078	209	1,268	3,504	593	3,477	8,600
1922	1,759	9,773	.....	1,058	5,784	.....	315	1,674	.....	701	3,934	.....
Calves only:												
1920	536	2,633	5,337	421	2,036	3,875	10	67	121	118	605	1,455
1921	486	2,571	5,477	375	1,954	3,799	6	36	178	113	598	1,604
1922	542	2,778	.....	401	2,066	.....	17	84	.....	144	721	.....
Hogs:												
1916	3,054	22,269	43,265	2,322	16,014	30,984	11	80	194	729	6,102	11,979
1917	2,791	21,403	38,042	1,968	14,507	25,440	21	185	788	826	6,906	12,571
1918	2,979	23,374	44,863	1,953	15,217	30,441	53	412	989	1,028	8,096	14,373
1919	3,773	25,162	44,469	2,603	17,372	30,018	51	461	902	1,157	7,744	14,366
1920	3,709	23,567	42,121	2,421	15,191	26,761	43	467	728	1,308	8,312	15,298
1921	3,579	22,231	41,101	2,474	14,597	26,335	33	304	499	1,114	7,616	14,709
1922	3,776	21,881	.....	2,677	14,264	.....	57	346	.....	1,114	7,625	.....
Sheep:												
1916	1,394	7,771	20,692	893	4,955	11,228	83	421	3,277	486	2,723	9,193
1917	1,240	7,670	20,216	684	4,576	9,142	146	626	4,448	549	3,056	11,010
1918	1,429	7,522	22,485	711	3,991	10,266	242	998	5,208	704	3,512	12,204
1919	1,775	8,700	27,256	945	5,049	12,646	223	1,086	6,956	810	3,644	14,585
1920	1,640	8,939	23,538	845	4,785	10,981	227	1,316	5,180	806	4,201	12,563
1921	1,850	10,560	24,168	1,093	6,184	12,858	89	552	3,094	768	4,366	11,333
1922	1,700	9,318	.....	924	4,920	.....	182	920	.....	777	4,394	.....

Frozen Meats Imported from South America.

Two steamships bringing frozen beef from South America arrived at New York about July 1. The consignment consisted of 2,007 bags of frozen beef cuts including tenderloins, flank steaks, spencer rolls, boneless briskets, knuckles, insides and outsides, weighing approximately 210,000 lbs.; 4,524 frozen beef quarters weighing 803,748 lbs.; 2,000 frozen sheep carcasses weighing 118,782 lbs; and 1,100 quarters of beef and 2,100 lamb carcasses, weight not given.

June Movement of Live Stock Through Public Stockyards Sets New Records.

More hogs were received and slaughtered at the 67 public markets during June this year than in any June since the Department of Agriculture began compiling stockyard statistics in 1916. Receipts were 7.6% greater than in June, 1921, and 12.2% greater than the 5-year June average.

A new June record was also established for shipments of stocker and feeder hogs, the percentage increase being 71.2 over June a year ago and 40.8 over the 5-year June average. The increases in the June receipts and shipments, however, were not sufficient to raise the totals for the half year to the equivalent of those for similar periods of the preceding years. The receipts for the first six months were the second smallest for that period for the last eight years or 1.6% less than the 5-year average. The number slaughtered during the half year was the smallest on record for the period covered.

A new record was also established for June in both receipts and stocker and feeder shipments of calves, the receipts being exceeded only twice in any month since 1920, when the department began reporting calves separately from cattle. The movement of calves both to and from market has been unusually heavy this year and the totals for the first six months are larger than for any corresponding period during the last three years. It is gratifying to note the large percentage increase in stocker and feeder shipments of calves in comparison with a much smaller increase in calf slaughter. Shipments for June were 166% greater than in June, 1921, and for the half year 133% greater than during the corresponding period last year.

June receipts of cattle and calves combined were the second largest since November, being exceeded by those of May only. They were less, however, than the June receipts in 1918, 1919, or 1920. Local slaughter has been exceeded only twice in the last 18 months, and with the exception of the slaughter for May was greater than in any month since last October. Stocker and feeder shipments of cattle were the largest of any June during the last four years, being exceeded only by the shipments of June, 1917 and 1918. The figures are 50% greater

than for June last year and 5% greater than the 5-year June average.

Receipts of cattle and calves during the six months ending June 30 were larger than in the corresponding periods of 1916, 1917, and 1921, but were exceeded by the receipts during the same periods of the three years 1918–1920, inclusive. Local slaughter of cattle and calves during the first six months of this year was exceeded during the corresponding periods of 1917–1920, inclusive.

Receipts of sheep at 67 markets in June were largest for any month since January, but were not so large as the receipts in June, 1919 and 1921. Receipts during the first six months of the year were the second largest for any corresponding six months in the last eight years. Local slaughter in June was third largest on record. Local slaughter for the half year, however, has been exceeded three times during the same periods. Material improvement in the sheep industry is indicated by the strong demand for stockers and feeders. June shipments were 105% greater than in June last year, and shipments for the year to date show an increase of almost 67% compared with the same period in 1921.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, July 7, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	1,392	18	1,825
Denver	6,942	63	18,711
East St. Louis	1,884	602	2,122
Fort Worth	1,473	.....	130
Indianapolis	610	231	267
Kansas City	5,913	854	2,002
Oklahoma City	680	.....	.....
Omaha	1,583	.....	3,166
St. Joseph	598	.....	907
St. Paul	3,019	679	256
Sioux City	3,027	.....	10
Wichita	309	.....	.....
Total	27,430	2,447	29,396
Previous week	50,525	6,385	25,941
Same week last year [1]	16,687	4,318	9,763
State destination:			
Colorado	922	63	18,711
Illinois	2,291	314	2,371
Indiana	1,036	541	417
Iowa	4,866	517	3,195
Kansas	1,311	.....	200
Kentucky	270	.....	417
Louisiana	26	.....	.....
Maryland	44	.....	.....
Massachusetts	45	.....	.....
Michigan	330	.....	609
Minnesota	586	303	17
Missouri	1,116	582	1,424
Montana	1,806	.....	.....
Nebraska	4,469	127	1,321
New Mexico	10	.....	.....
New York	47	.....	264
Ohio	652	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1,096	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	347	.....	.....
South Dakota	4,868	.....	.....
Texas	729	.....	130
Virginia	.....	.....	210
West Virginia	.....	.....	110
Wisconsin	69	.....	.....
Wyoming	494	.....	.....
Total	27,430	2,447	29,396

[1] Denver not included.

Decrease in Number of Goats Marketed at Kansas City.

As a result of a limited demand and low prices, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of goats marketed at Kansas City compared with the marketings of former years. Ordinarily that market receives more goats from Texas than any other market, but this year receipts will be only one-third to one-half of those of 1921, a year when the supply was below normal. Although sheep and lambs have commanded good prices, goats have been selling relatively low. It is reported that many of the goats in Texas are carrying a loan of $3 per head. Since marketing costs from Texas to Kansas City amount to about $1, and prices at Kansas City have ranged from $4–$4.50 per 100 lbs., there has been little incentive to ship goats to that market.

It is reported that prices of mohair this season have been very satisfactory to goat owners, and no doubt this also has been a factor in keeping goats off the market.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS, DURING MAY, 1922.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk. Condensed.	Milk. Evaporated.	Milk. Powdered.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dozen.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,456	48,000	110,200
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	280,240	19,224
Germany	.....	.....	139	.....	1,653,940	1,043,560	547,240
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200	19,580	.....
Iceland and Faroe Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,100	.....
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,851	1,205	5,550
Latvia	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	1,979,816	.....
Malta, Goza, and Cyprus Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050	20,130	.....
Netherlands	.....	37,230	.....	.....	.....	12,000	82,100
Poland and Danzig	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	791,904	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	108,050	.....
Ukraine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	906,096	.....
United Kingdom	46,156	.....	30	13	152,800	1,410,030	97,600
Canada	390,362	51,595	18,224	298,129	1,544	.....	7,940
British Honduras	6,713	2,150	6,468	90	44,153	10,151	290
Honduras	16,510	200	9,515	11,640	40,446	17,350	285
Panama	61,049	11,450	39,459	94,920	49,670	298,002	607
Mexico	85,669	1,442	134,532	1,204,188	91,324	133,750	5,570
Newfoundland and Labrador	.....	5,700	.....	10	.....	58,800	900
Jamaica	5,954	22,660	30,717	360	45,912	15,680	.....
Trinidad and Tobago	50,100	.....	13,936	.....	9,930	5,184	.....
Other British West Indies	14,175	26,010	7,620	458	11,282	8,986	60
Cuba	111,675	.....	158,844	.....	1,376,024	173,788	6,691
Dominican Republic	18,675	5,100	6,168	.....	19,522	10,251	.....
French West Indies	14,331	.....	322	1,194,423	1,022	.....	.....
Haiti	32,968	.....	5,592	.....	1,431	2,400	.....
Virgin Islands of United States	17,527	2,525	9,135	.....	9,092	6,097	130
Argentina	.....	.....	.....	25,500	37,400	13,688	.....
Bolivia	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,939	21,932	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,752	.....	.....
Chile	880	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,245	101
Colombia	2,032	.....	2,885	.....	22,859	15,815	90
Peru	106,267	.....	3,072	8	138,490	415,644	3,315
Armenia and Kurdistan	.....	.....	.....	.....	264,095	85,697	.....
British India	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	32,892	990
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	30	.....	4,860	41,000	.....
China	4,690	.....	10,482	.....	412,184	112,800	2,040
Chosen	.....	.....	285	.....	98,975	1,440	.....
Hongkong	300	.....	3,314	.....	297,696	85,500	.....
Japan	6,144	.....	3,815	.....	849,528	75,456	21,335
Philippine Islands	23,425	.....	12,368	.....	58,000	570,545	668
British South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	648,304	58,210	48
Portuguese East Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,700	.....	.....
All other countries	37,573	11,485	12,339	2,940	125,801	70,280	2,284
Total: May, 1922	1,053,175	177,547	490,191	2,832,679	6,678,332	9,032,294	915,258
May, 1921	647,118	171,762	1,962,073	2,770,791	5,674,652	3,511,209	144,632

IMPORTS OF EGGS DURING MAY, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Eggs in shell.	Eggs, dried, frozen, etc.	Egg albumen.
	Dozen.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Denmark	6,000	.....	.....
Canada	4,185	1,135	.....
China	1,227	429,200	306,972
Hongkong	46,957	6,168	.....
Total	58,369	436,503	306,972

EXPORTS OF EGGS DURING MAY, 1922.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Eggs in shell.	Eggs and yolks frozen, etc.	Egg albumen.
	Dozens.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Canada	298,129	8,515	546
Honduras	11,640	72	.....
Panama	94,920	.....	.....
Mexico	1,204,188	.....	.....
Cuba	1,194,423	160	240
Argentina	25,500	.....	.....
Chile	.....	4,478	.....
All other countries	3,879	466	.....
Total	2,832,679	13,691	786

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED FISH, JUNE 15, 1922.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Species.	Total holdings May 15, 1921.	Total holdings June 15, 1921.	Total holdings May 15, 1922.	Frozen since May 15, 1922.	Total holdings June 15, 1922.[1]
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	126	128	77	5	66
Butterfish	181	153	32	20	46
Ciscoes	2,783	2,525	1,421	9	1,045
Ciscoes (tullibees)	(2)	(2)	1,228	.....	1,135
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock	1,991	1,955	501	81	394
Croakers	219	187	37	.....	24
Halibut	2,773	4,375	2,879	328	3,886
Herring, sea	1,988	2,889	595	413	1,143
Lake trout	896	944	400	164	501
Mackerel	675	1,695	671	1,333	1,929
Rockfishes	47	57	39	.....	33
Sablefish	208	270	651	10	590
Salmon, silver and fall	801	658	406	79	343
Salmon, steelhead trout	(3)	(3)	183	4	117
Salmon, all other	665	963	725	286	727
Sea bass	23	28	49	11	53
Shad	77	196	66	151	207
Shad roe	18	54	55	17	64
Smelts, eulachon, etc.	293	248	361	1	347
Squeteagues or "sea trout"	253	263	359	15	287
Squid	1,250	3,026	640	422	1,036
Whitefish	1,067	985	1,489	4	1,425
Whiting	2,366	2,690	682	954	1,445
Miscellaneous	7,646	8,022	3,528	1,540	4,038
Total	26,346	32,311	17,074	5,847	20,881
CURED FISH.					
Herring	10,111	9,210	12,894	.....	13,164
Mild cured salmon	1,644	1,672	1,684	.....	2,302

[1] The quantities in this column include fish frozen when imported which do not appear in the fourth column.

[2] Ciscoes were combined under one heading prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

[3] Steelhead trout were included with salmon (all other) prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS LOWER AND UNSETTLED; SUPPLIES HEAVY

Storage Buying Slows Up—Consumptive Demand Not Large Enough to Prevent Accumulations.

Butter markets during the week ending July 8 continued weak and unsettled. Supplies of nearly all grades were in excess of a ready demand and there was a general lack of confidence among the operators. Even the finer grades at times began to accumulate, but it was 90 to 91 score butter which dealers found hardest to move. Consuming demand for top grades was fair and a storage demand continued to take considerable quantities of these grades. Lots scoring 88 to 89 found a fairly good outlet into speculative and export channels, but there was some accumulation of these grades, especially on the eastern markets. Medium grade butter had only a very limited demand for storage purposes and had to depend largely on consumption for an outlet. Receipts of medium grades were liberal and, as a result, there were heavy accumulations.

The weak condition of the markets was brought about largely by a change in conditions which came with the end of June. During June au active storing demand absorbed a large part of the receipts which for many weeks have been running in excess of a year ago. The storing demand was active not only because of a natural desire on the part of operators to get June storage butter but because the holdings on the four markets on June 1 were over 8,000,000 lbs. short of a year ago. However, by the end of June this shortage had been overcome and a surplus had begun to pile up. The result was a greatly reduced demand for storing purposes while there still remained to be absorbed receipts in excess of last year's, for which the only visible outlet was a consumptive or export demand.

EXPORT DEMAND LIGHT.

It is reported on good authority that purchases for export thus far amount to approximately 25,000 tubs, including some unsalted butter which was bought mostly in New York at 36¢–36½¢. A cable from the Agricultural Trade Commission at London also indicates that the English purchases of American butter are largely of a speculative nature in view of a possible autumn shortage expected because stocks there are lower than last year. Export demand and also some resulting speculative demand continued throughout the week but only in a small way. Exporters apparently have placed a maximum price on the butter to be bought, while on most of the markets the kind of butter desired was held at too high a figure to permit movement into these channels. Still, it has had the effect of placing a minimum price on the lower scores of butter and has also given some strength to the higher scores, although the effect was not great enough to prevent weakness on the markets.

The consumptive demand undoubtedly will be increased to some extent by the reduction in prices which took place during the week. The immediate effect of this reduction was small and was more than offset by the hand-to-mouth policy of buyers. Dealers were not convinced that the export and greater local demands were sufficient to absorb the surplus receipts over last year, which since July 1 are finding much lighter demand from storing sources. Trading was done cautiously and there was a general lack of confidence in the situation.

This lack of confidence was augmented by continued heavy production. Receipts on all markets are gradually decreasing but they are still large enough to cause markets to become congested. The report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association for the week ending July 1 shows a decrease in the make of the plants reporting of 3.8% under the previous week, and an increase over the same week last year of 17.9%. Reports from other creameries and advices of shipments indicate that the make is not decreasing rapidly. The pastures in some producing sections have suffered from lack of rain but late reports indicate that this condition has been greatly relieved.

CHEESE TRADING MATERIALLY CHECKED BY HIGHER PRICES

Markets Fail to Follow Advances—Storage Stocks Still Below the Holdings of Last Year.

Advances which averaged over 1¢ on Wisconsin cheese boards at the beginning of the week ending July 8 were more than the markets could stand, and trading was materially checked. The holiday ou July 4 broke into the week, of course, but the lessened activity on practically all markets could hardly be charged to that. However, weakness did not develop to any great extent, although the undertone of the market was decidedly unsettled throughout the week.

The general opinion of the trade appeared to be that the advances were not warranted, and that they added an element of risk which made the taking of unnecessary chances unjustifiable. The sentimental effect of this feeling was that buying was done conservatively, if at all, and was more or less limited to immediate requirements, especially on the larger markets at New York and Chicago. This was not so true of Boston and Philadelphia, where immediate outlets for current arrivals were more readily found.

STORAGE BUYING SLOW.

The net storage movement for the week at Philadelphia resulted in a reduction, and holdings at the close were even lighter than on June 1. At the other three markets there were increases, but the increases were less than during the previous week, and real interest in storing dropped off considerably as the week advanced. Little buying for storage was reported from Wisconsin primary markets. The main reason for the lack of interest was higher prices, for there is still a shortage under last year's holdings of almost 1,000,000 lbs. in the four markets, regardless of the fact that receipts on the markets have been heavier this year. The preliminary cold storage report covering all storages in the United States showed total holdings of 32,941,000 lbs. on July 1, a shortage under July 1, 1921, of over 2,000,000 lbs.

Producing sections in Wisconsin have had more rain, and if the weather continues moderately cool production is expected to hold up well for the season. Reports covering the latter half of June show that receipts at warehouses ran heavier than last year, but that the weekly trade output is now beginning to show decreases. Quality has been good for this time of year. Wisconsin dealers shared in the opinion that the early-in-the-week advances were a little too sharp, and as slow trading was generally attributed to the higher prices, any price change was expected to be downward.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING JULY 8, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	38	36	38	38	39¾
Tuesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wednesday	38	36½	38	38	39
Thursday	37½	35½	38	38	39
Friday	37	35	37½	37½	38½
Saturday	36½	35	37	37½	38½
Average for week	37.40	35.60	37.70	37.80	38.95
Previous week	38.42	36.46	38.42	38.50	38.92
Corresponding week last year	37.70	36.75	38.40	38.80	37.90

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.	Wisconsin.
Monday	20½–21	19½–19¾	21 –22	2 18¾	18½
Tuesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wednesday	20½–21½	20 –21	21½–22½	19	19½
Thursday	20½–21½	20 –20½	21½–22½	18½	19¾
Friday	20½–21½	19½–20½	21½–22½	19¾	19¾
Saturday	20½–21½	19½–20½	21½–22½	19¾	19½
Average for week	20.87	20.07	21.90	19.00	19.40
Previous week	20.37	19.35	21.50	18.04	18.46
Corresponding week last year	17.05	15.60	17.60	18.60	14.90

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	37	Friday	36
Tuesday	(1)	Saturday	36
Wednesday	36		
Thursday	36	Average	36.20

[1] Holiday.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending July 8.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	19,438,857	21,191,957	13,836,729
Receipts since Jan. 1	353,205,987	333,767,130	291,324,838
Put in cold storage	6,464,173	9,531,752	5,094,982
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,333,712	1,512,487	1,708,143
Change during week	+5,130,461	+8,019,265	+3,386,839
Total holdings	43,704,831	38,574,370	40,989,115
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,490,247	5,489,137	3,873,598
Receipts since Jan. 1	99,317,471	94,827,224	95,924,266
Put in cold storage	2,440,996	2,445,911	1,676,971
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,012,510	1,229,031	1,199,479
Change during week	+1,428,486	+1,216,880	+477,492
Total holdings	14,229,810	12,801,324	14,561,062
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,189,188	3,844,023	1,657,053
Receipts since Jan. 1	97,450,280	94,261,092	83,457,216
Put in cold storage	1,057,600	2,082,953	517,870
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,886,993	2,266,064	1,838,653
Change during week	−829,393	−183,111	−1,320,783
Total holdings	25,726,783	26,556,176	18,863,919
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	315,577	378,725	266,333
Receipts since Jan. 1	11,583,002	11,267,425	10,498,227
Put in cold storage	84,058	144,744	49,834
Withdrawn from cold storage	23,673	19,209	49,845
Change during week	+60,385	+125,535	−11
Total holdings	4,871,580	4,811,195	3,617,903

Fruits and Vegetables

CARLOT MOVEMENT DECREASES; WHITE POTATO PRICES HIGHER

Apples and Peaches Firm—Other Lines Steady to Lower—New Crop Sweet Potatoes Shipped.

The week's fruit and vegetable markets emphasize the fact that supplies are an important factor in determining prices. Whereas early in July watermelons were high in eastern cities and low in Chicago, by July 10 this situation was largely reversed, prices having declined in the East under increased supplies and advanced in the Middle West under a decreasing movement. The New York potato market also showed a reaction after the sharp rise the middle of the week, partly the result of increasing daily supplies in that city. Cantaloupes declined in eastern centers as the heavy California shipments of the previous week arrived at destination. Peaches held nearly steady. Most apple markets closed slow and dull but prices were well maintained.

During the week ending July 8 the total movement of 13 leading fruits and vegetables was 13,917 cars, compared with 16,135 the previous week. Watermelons increased about 20% over the short supplies of early July. Lettuce was the only other line to show a gain in shipments, due to a 60% increase in movement from New York. The new crop of sweet potatoes began to move, 50 cars, mostly from Alabama and Louisiana, having gone to market during the week. Biggest decreases in carlot shipments occurred in cantaloupes and potatoes, the total decrease of these lines being 2,500 cars. The week's output of strawberries was only 28 cars, thus practically closing the strawberry season.

MORE POTATOES THIS FALL.

Potatoes.—July estimates of this year's potato crop indicate a total production of 428,607,000 bus., the largest since 1917. This is an increase of nearly 82,000,000 bus. over last year's short crop. Maine probably will drop one-third below the 1921 bumper crop, but material gains are forecast for New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Increases of 30%–50% are shown for all States on the Canadian border from Michigan westward. South Dakota may double its last year's crop, and Colorado and Utah indicate gains of 70% and 50%, respectively.

Closing jobbing sales of North Carolina and Norfolk section Cobblers ranged $3.25–$4.25 in leading markets. Eastern Shore stock brought a premium of $1 per bbl. Generally, there were smaller supplies of potatoes and wholesale markets ranged higher than the previous week. Shipments from Virginia decreased nearly 1,000 cars. Kaw Valley, Kans., and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the other hand, made big gains in movement. Sacked Early Ohios from Kansas closed weaker at $2.25–$2.50 per 100 lbs. in Chicago and Kansas City, and 50¢ below that range at producing points. With New Jersey shipments late in starting the potato shortage in eastern consuming centers may continue for some time, unless Virginia producing sections again increase their output.

Cantaloupes.—Arizona forged to the front in cantaloupe movement, shipping about 120 cars on July 8, while the Imperial Valley forwarded only 220 cars that day. The Georgia season is rapidly closing, but the Carolinas have become very active, first cars rolling from North Carolina in addition to large shipments from South Carolina. Weekly movement from southern California dropped 1,500 cars, filling only 2,000 cars. However, the Imperial Valley has already passed last year's record of total shipments, the 10,900-car mark having been reached at the close of the week. Jobbing sales of standard 45's in New York were made at $1 below the previous week's range, much stock being too ripe. The heavy receipts in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago aggregated 1,300 cars, or more than half the total shipments. Very few cash sales were made at California shipping points, 36's bringing only 85¢–95¢, which is considered below the cost of production. South Carolina Green Meats, standards, were in good demand in leading markets at $1–$1.75.

APPLES HIGHER IN EAST.

Apples.—Delaware continued to be the chief source of early apples, but Illinois ran a close second. Eastern Maryland, New Jersey, and Ohio movements also were active. Transparents sold in a jobbing way at $1.50–$2.50 per bu. in eastern cities and at $2–$2.25 in Chicago. This was a decline of 25¢ in Chicago but an advance of 50¢ in the east.

The July 1 forecast of the total agricultural crop of apples increased almost 10,000,000 bus. over the June estimate and now stands at 189,549,000 bus. The commercial crop is figured at 31,413,000 bbls., compared with 21,204,000 bbls. in 1921. As in the case of potatoes, the commercial apple crop in Maine probably will be one-third less than last year's. New York shows a probable increase to 5,551,000 bbls., but Washington exceeds the estimate for New York by more than 1,900,000 bbls., although Washington's crop will be 10% less than in 1921. Indicated increases in commercial apple crop of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia are 400%, 1,000%, and 600%, respectively; however, this year's output will still be far below normal in those States because of early freezes. Oregon and Idaho likely will have 10%–20% fewer apples than last season, but California shows a gain of 25%.

MACON SECTION NOW ACTIVE.

Watermelons.—Activity in the Georgia watermelon deal has now passed to the Macon section where cash track sales at shipping points were made last week at $75–$175 per carload, medium sized melons. Georgia Tom Watsons sold in eastern consuming centers at $200–$400, Carolinas ranging nearly the same. Top of $480 was reached in Chicago. South Carolina shipped almost 1,000 cars of melons, about half as many as Georgia. Alabama's movement this season is greatly surpassing last year's and that State now ranks third in carlot shipments. The Texas season is very backward, fewer cars coming from that section than previously. The f. o. b. market at Hempstead closed with a dull tone, cars of 25-lb. average melons bringing only $100 cash.

Peaches.—Although the Philadelphia peach market weakened slightly under heavy arrivals, sales in most other cities held firm. Georgia Elbertas ranged generally $2.50–$3.50 per crate, other varieties selling for 50¢–75¢ less. Haulings were moderate in the Fort Valley section and demand was good for good stock. Best Belles closed at $1.75 f. o. b., Elbertas $2.25–$2.50. The week's carlot supply remained almost steady. Shipments increased from North Carolina, but Georgia furnished 90% of all the peaches shipped to terminal markets.

Other fruits and vegetables.—New York sour *cherries* in 4-qt. baskets were slow and weak in Philadelphia at 30¢–35¢. Michigan stock in 16-qt. crates was steady in Chicago and St. Louis at $1.75–$2.50. New York *lettuce*, 2 doz. heads to the crate, ranged $1.75–$2.50 in eastern markets. Tennessee and Texas *tomatoes*, 4-basket flats, sold slowly in Chicago and Cincinnati at $1.15–$1.75.

Florida cabbage shipments filled 3,040 cars this season, or twice as many as in 1921.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore Irish Cobblers, No. 1—Barrels.

Market.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. July 10.	This season. July 3.	One year ago.
New York	515	$4.25–4.50	$4.00–4.25	$3.25–3.50
Boston	155	5.00–5.25	4.50	4.00–4.25
Philadelphia	115	4.00–4.25	3.75	2.75–3.00
Baltimore	81	3.75	3.00–3.25	2.75–3.00
Pittsburgh	203	4.50	4.00–4.25	4.15
Cincinnati	73	4.50–4.75	4.50–5.00	4.00
Chicago	332	[1] 4.90–5.15	[1] 4.50–4.75	[1] 4.50–4.75
St. Louis	127	5.25	4.60–4.75	4.75
Kansas City	276	[2] 2.25	[2] 2.25	[2] 1.75

WATERMELONS, Georgia Tom Watsons, 22-30 lb. average—Bulk per car.

New York	366	$250–350	$400–600	$350–600
Boston	47	[3] .35–.70	[3] .30–.60	[3] .35–.60
Philadelphia	185	200–350	225–425	475
Baltimore	202	200–300	225–275	[4] 150–500
Pittsburgh	102	300–425	300–400	475–550
Cincinnati	95	[5] 25–45	[5] 30–50	[5] 35–55
Chicago	305	230–480	275–500	350–550
St. Louis	101	.....	288–305	240–475
Kansas City	53	[6] 2.00–2.50	200–500	.....

PEACHES, Georgia Hileys and Belles—Sixes and bushel baskets.

New York	337	$2.25–3.00	$1.75–3.50	$1.75–2.50
Boston	71	3.00–3.50	2.50–4.00	1.75–2.75
Philadelphia	126	1.75–2.75	2.00–2.50	1.50–2.00
Baltimore	47	2.00–2.50	1.75–2.25	2.00–2.50
Pittsburgh	54	2.00–2.50	1.75–2.25	1.25–1.50
Cincinnati	72	1.75–2.25	1.75–2.25	1.75–1.90
Chicago	69	2.25–2.50	2.00–2.50	1.50–1.75
St. Louis	15	2.25–2.65	2.00–2.50	2.25
Kansas City	6	3.00	2.00–2.50	[7] 2.75

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints—Standards 45's.

New York	363	$2.50–2.75	$3.50–3.75	$3.25–3.50
Boston	149	3.00	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50
Philadelphia	188	2.00–2.75	3.00–3.50	3.75–4.00
Baltimore	95	2.75	3.50–3.75	3.50–4.00
Pittsburgh	278	2.75	2.75–3.00	3.50–3.75
Cincinnati	57	2.75–2.85	2.75–3.00	3.40–3.75
Chicago	288	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.75	3.50
St. Louis	69	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.75	3.25–3.50
Kansas City	78	2.25	2.50–2.75	3.00

APPLES, Delaware and Maryland Yellow Transparents—Bushel Baskets.

New York	72	$2.25–2.50	$1.50–2.00	.....
Boston	38	2.00–2.25	1.50–1.75	.....
Philadelphia	....	.....	1.00	.....
Baltimore	4	1.50	1.00–1.25	.....
Pittsburgh	45	2.00	1.75–2.00	.....
Chicago	72	[8] 2.00–2.25	[8] 2.50–2.75	.....

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (bbls.).			
Onley, Va	$3.25–3.60	$3.20–3.35	$3.00–3.25
Kaw Valley, Kans	[2] 1.75–2.00	.....	[2] 1.00
WATERMELONS (cars).			
Georgia points	75–175	40–225	.....
PEACHES (sixes).			
Fort Valley, Ga	1.50–1.75	1.75	1.65–1.75
CANTALOUPES (45's).			
Brawley, Calif	.....	.80–1.00	1.40–1.50

[1] Car-lot sales.
[2] Kansas Early Ohios, sacked per 100 lbs.
[3] Unit basis.
[4] S. C. Tom Watsons.
[5] Per 100 melons.
[6] Per 100 lbs.
[7] Texas Elbertas.
[8] Ill. Transparents.

NEW POTATO SHIPMENTS GAIN ONE-THIRD OVER LAST YEAR

About 30,000 Cars Moved to July 1—Prices Have Ranged $1 to $3 per Barrel Above 1921.

The 1922 early potato season has been featured by large increases in shipments from the leading States compared with last year's movement, and by the higher price levels that have been maintained. The movement of old potatoes from the northern tier of States has also been considerably greater this spring.

Total shipments of early potatoes from the 22 States in which the movement starts before July 1 had filled approximately 30,000 cars to that date, whereas to July 1, 1921, only 23,300 cars had come from the same producing districts. Shipments of old potatoes—one-fourth of them from Maine—totaled about 55,000 cars from Mar. 1 to July 1 this year, or 13,000 cars more than during the same period in 1921. This unusually heavy movement from the Northern States which had surplus stocks was occasioned by the scarcity in other late-potato regions and did not tend to weaken the market, for old potatoes also sold this spring at advances over 1921 prices.

FIRST SHIPMENTS FROM FLORIDA.

First shipments of early potatoes always come from Florida. The principal season in that State begins in March and closes about June 1, although scattering shipments of Florida potatoes are made until the middle of July. As shown in Table 1 accompanying this article, the peak of the Florida movement this season came during the first week of May, and total shipments were 128% heavier than in 1921, filling more than 5,300 cars.

The seasons in Georgia and South Carolina are coincident and begin in early May. Heavy movement from Georgia is completed within three weeks, the season's shipments totaling about 500 cars, or little more than one-tenth of South Carolina's output. Principal movement from South Carolina continues until June 15, with a few cars after that date. This season the height of potato shipments from that State occurred about June 1. South Carolina marketed more than 4,500 cars of early potatoes this year, compared with 2,500 last season.

Following the production northward along the Atlantic coast, the next State to begin operations is North Carolina, starting the last week of May, with heaviest shipments about the middle of June. Although fairly large shipments of potatoes are made from North Carolina until August, the late movement from that section is of small account compared with the extremely heavy volume of midseason potatoes from the Norfolk section and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, beginning in the latter part of June. Total shipments from North Carolina probably will reach 4,000 carloads, or 500 more than were marketed in 1921.

Virginia's output of first-crop potatoes last year exceeded 18,000 cars, three-fourths of which came from Eastern Shore points. The Virginia movement this year was late in starting and, to July 1, was nearly 2,000 cars behind last season's shipments from that State.

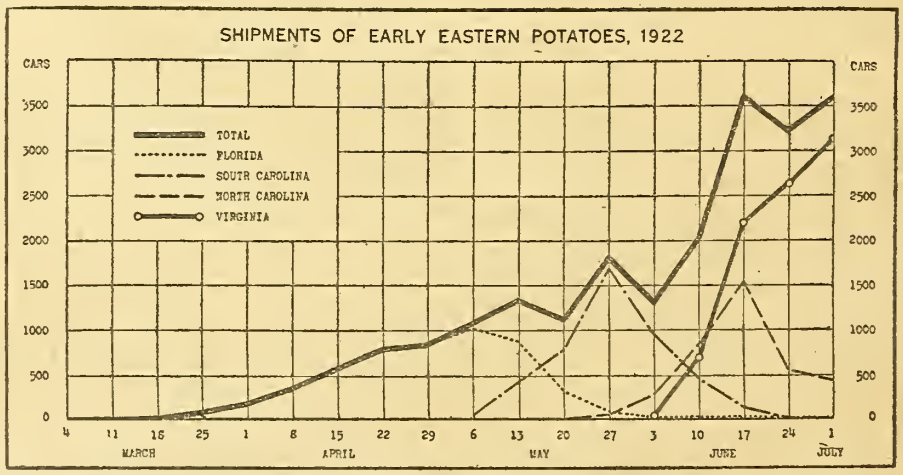
Although there is some movement of Irish Cobblers from Florida producing sections, the predominating variety is the Spaulding Rose. Cobblers are shipped almost exclusively from the Carolinas and Virginia. Practically all Florida stock is marketed in double-headed barrels, but in the more northern districts the cloth-topped stave barrel is used.

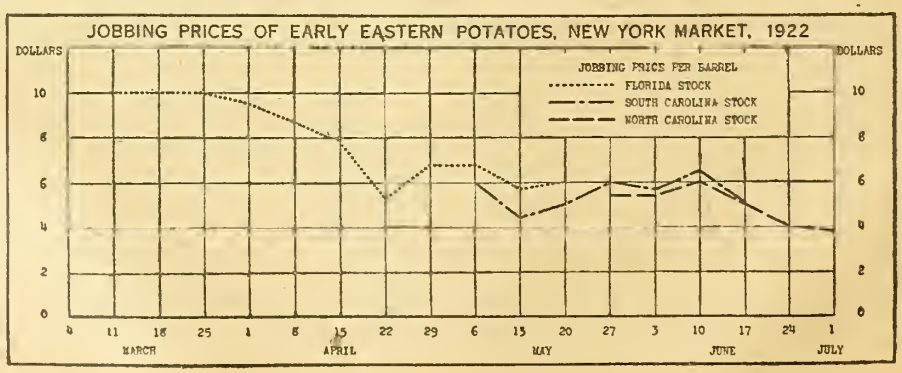
The general shortage of old potatoes in some sections this spring was distinctly to the advantage of shippers of early new potatoes. First jobbing sales of Florida stock brought $10–$11 per bbl. in city markets, a price somewhat above opening ranges in 1921. About May 1, however, the market broke under the very heavy shipments from Florida and for a period of three weeks new potatoes sold at slightly lower levels than prevailed at the corresponding

TABLE 1.—CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF EARLY POTATOES, 1922.

Week ending—	Fla.	Tex.	Ala.	La.	S. C.	Calif., S. dist.	Ga.	Miss.	Calif., N. dist.	N. C.	Ark.	Okla.
Mar. 4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 1	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	570	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	800	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	849	46	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 6	1,015	46	93	3	50	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	898	174	156	32	438	11	78	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	334	91	157	100	770	1	103	14	38	1	.....	.....
27	94	355	313	302	1,681	5	184	52	13	55	1	.....
June 3	25	354	94	164	965	1	58	21	11	292	0	11
10	34	158	468	179	466	10	71	36	27	849	25	137
17	35	136	392	143	138	78	25	23	41	1,532	125	364
24	23	19	240	56	18	127	1	6	153	555	134	346
July 1	6	16	31	11	8	233	2	3	302	437	30	117
Season to July 1, 1922	5,337	1,401	1,953	990	4,534	469	526	158	585	3,721	315	975
Season to July 1, 1921	2,342	1,096	693	1,080	2,486	771	150	113	525	2,965	93	201
Total last season	2,344	1,109	696	1,163	2,510	2,743	199	116	6,511	3,599	135	281

Week ending—	Va., E. Shore.	Va., Norf.	Va., other.	Ariz.	Md., E. Shore.	Tenn.	Del.	Kans.	Ky.	Mo.	Utah.	Ill.	N. J.
June 3	10	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	405	265	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	1,371	746	76	9	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	1,899	671	44	3	24	9	1	6	5	1	2	.....	.....
July 1	2,208	879	32	0	203	16	12	80	31	10	0	1	6
Season to July 1, 1922	5,893	2,591	168	15	237	27	13	86	36	11	2	1	6
Season to July 1, 1921	6,791	3,496	191	0	251	5	1	33	15	9	0	5	0
Total last season	13,081	5,197	402	222	2,121	27	118	2,392	640	300	1,070	97	10,475





time in 1921. Low mark of $5.25 per bbl. was reached in New York. The market rallied at the end of May when Florida's active shipping season closed. The gradual decline in jobbing prices from March until June corresponds closely with the upward trend of carlot shipments, as shown on the accompanying chart.

First sales of Cobblers from South Carolina averaged $6 per bbl. in consuming centers. That was $1–$2 higher than opening prices last season. About the middle of June, when South Carolina's crop was nearly cleaned up and the peak of the North Carolina movement had not yet been reached, Carolina potatoes averaged $2–$3 above the 1921 range in city markets. By that time, the supplies of old potatoes were also light, only about 1,000 cars per week coming from northern producing sections, compared with weekly shipments of more than 4,000 cars of old stock during March and April and 2,500 cars a week during May.

Although the movement of Virginia potatoes was delayed this year, shipments came with a rush after they once started. Nearly 2,200 cars were sent to market during the week ending June 17, 2,600 cars the next week, and over 3,100 cars in the week ending July 1. Virginia shipments completely overshadowed all others during that period, and the wholesale market for North Carolina potatoes went as low as $3.25 per bbl. in New York City. Earliest sales of Eastern Shore Cobblers averaged $7 per bbl. in terminal markets, a level $1 or more higher than in 1921, but city sales declined to $4–$5 the first week of July.

In the south central producing sections first new potatoes, usually Bliss Triumphs, come from Texas, starting in late April. Texas has supplied middle western cities with 300 more cars of potatoes this season than last year, the total movement exceeding 1,400 carloads. Heaviest shipments occurred about June 1, when the output was 350 cars per week. Alabama and Louisiana follow closely after the opening of the Texas season, and this year marketed about 2,000 cars and 1,000 cars, respectively. Shipments from Alabama were three times heavier than last season, but the early Louisiana crop was about 100 cars short. Oklahoma is the next important producing State in the South, and, to July 1, had already sent nearly 1,000 cars of potatoes to consuming centers, compared with seasonal movement of less than 300 cars in 1921.

Sacks containing 90–110 lbs. are the favorite package for south central potatoes. As in the case of eastern potatoes, Bliss Triumphs from Texas, Alabama, and Louisiana sold at prices above those of last season, partly because the shortage of old stock was felt more acutely in middle western markets. From an opening range of $3.50–$4 on May 15, the July 1 jobbing sales of sacked Triumphs closed at $2.50–$2.75 per 100 lbs. in most cities. Table 2 shows the weekly jobbing ranges of early potatoes in several markets.

TABLE 2.—WEEKLY PRICE RANGES OF EARLY POTATOES, 1922.

Florida Irish Cobblers—barrels.

Week ending—	Jobbing prices in city markets.							F. o. b. usual terms at shipping points.
	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	
Mar. 13	$10.00							
20		$10.00	$10.00	$10.00	$11.00			
27	9.00–10.00				9.00–10.00			
Apr. 3	8.50– 9.50		8.00	8.00– 8.50	9.00			
10	7.00– 9.00			8.00				
17	6.50– 7.00							

Florida Spaulding Rose—barrels.

Mar. 20			$11.00					
27	$10.00		10.50		$12.00	$11.50–12.00		
Apr. 3	9.00–10.00		8.50–10.50	$9.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–11.50		
10	8.75– 9.00	$10.00	8.00– 9.00	9.00	8.50–10.00	7.50– 8.25	$9.00– 9.50	$6.00–7.00
17	7.75– 8.00		7.25– 7.50	7.50	7.50– 7.75	6.50– 6.75	7.00	5.25–6.00
24	5.25– 5.50	6.00– 6.50	6.25– 6.50	6.50	6.00– 6.50	6.25	7.25	4.75–5.25
May 1	6.75– 7.00	7.00	6.00– 6.75	6.50– 7.00	6.75– 7.00	6.50	6.50– 6.65	4.50–5.50
8	6.50– 7.00	7.00	5.75– 6.25	6.25– 6.50	6.25– 6.75	6.00– 6.50	6.25– 6.50	4.75–5.00
15	5.25– 6.00	6.00– 7.00	4.75– 5.50	5.25– 6.50	6.00– 6.25	5.25– 5.75	6.00– 6.50	4.00–4.50
22	5.50– 6.50	5.50– 6.50	5.25– 6.00	5.00– 5.25	5.75– 6.00	5.25– 5.50	6.00– 6.50	
29	6.25– 6.50	7.00	5.00– 5.75	6.00	6.00– 6.25	5.25– 5.50	6.50	

South Carolina Irish Cobblers—barrels.

May 8	$6.00		$5.25	$5.75–6.00				
15	4.25–4.50		4.25–5.00	4.25–5.50	$5.25–5.50	$4.50		$4.00–4.25
22	4.50–5.50	$5.00–5.50	4.25–5.50	4.50–6.00	5.25–5.50	4.50–4.75	$6.25	4.00–4.50
29	5.50–6.50	6.00–6.50	5.25–5.75	5.25–6.00	5.50–5.75	5.75	5.85–6.26	4.00–4.75
June 5	5.25–6.00	6.00–6.50	5.00–5.65	4.50–6.00	5.50–6.00	6.00–6.50	5.50–6.25	4.25–5.00
12	6.00–7.00	6.50–7.00	5.75–6.50	5.25–6.00	6.50–7.00		6.75–7.25	
19	4.50–5.50	5.50–6.50	4.00–5.50	4.25–5.25	5.00–6.00		4.75–6.50	

North Carolina Irish Cobblers—barrels.

May 29	$5.25–5.50		$4.75–5.50	$5.75–6.00				
June 5	5.25–5.50	$6.00–6.50	5.00–5.75	4.50–6.00	$6.00–6.25			
12	5.50–6.50	6.00–6.50	5.75–6.00	5.50–6.00	6.00–6.50			[1] $5.50–5.75
19	4.50–5.50	5.50–6.50	4.00–5.50	4.25–5.25	5.00–6.00		$4.75–6.50	3.00–4.50
26	3.50–4.50	3.50–4.25	3.25–4.00		4.00–4.25		4.25–4.65	3.25–3.50
July 3	3.25–3.50		2.90–3.50		3.50–3.75	$5.00	3.90–4.25	

Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama Bliss Triumphs—100 lbs. sacked.

Week ending—	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Week ending—	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.
May 15	$3.50–3.75	$3.00–4.00	$3.50–4.00	$3.00–3.75	June 12	$3.50–4.00	$3.75–4.00	$3.25–4.00	$3.00–3.50
22	3.00–3.75	2.75–3.25	3.25–3.50	3.00–3.25	19	2.75–3.50	2.75–3.50	2.50–3.00	2.75–3.00
29	2.75–3.00	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.25	26	2.75–3.00	2.75–3.25	2.75–3.00	2.50–3.00
June 5	2.25–3.25	2.75–3.50	2.50–3.00	2.50–3.00	July 3	2.50–2.75		2.50–2.85	2.50–2.75

[1] F. o. b. cash track.

RECORDS BROKEN BY LOADINGS OF CALIFORNIA CANTALOUPES

Daily Shipments Reached Unprecedented Total of 648 Cars—Prices Dropped to Low Levels.

The daily movement of cantaloupes in the Imperial Valley has exceeded the highest estimates made early in the season, according to a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Brawley, Calif. Loading began two weeks later than usual and was slow in getting under way, but the shipments began to increase sharply about June 10, reaching 250 cars per day at that time. After a brief decline the output again mounted rapidly. Shipments increased almost steadily from 385 cars on June 19 to the unprecedented peak of 648 cars on June 27. That high mark was just 300 cars more than the highest previous record, established in 1919.

In the past two seasons, the market was prevented from breaking to a point of serious loss by the movement coming in two peaks of almost equal size. This year—the area planted having been increased 7,000 acres over 1921—the heavy picking came all at one time and growers had to face a hard situation induced by the extremely active shipments. The question immediately arose as to how much of a price decline the growers and shippers could stand before the returns would be less than the cost of production.

SHIPMENTS MEET COMPETITION.

An added complication existed by reason of the 200% increase in cantaloupe shipments from Georgia. California stock met real competition in eastern markets when Georgia was sending 75 to 125 cars of cantaloupes per day to consuming centers.

It was estimated locally in the Imperial Valley that cantaloupes must sell for not less than $3 per standard crate in Chicago and for $3.25 in New York if the growers were to "break even." That meant not less than $1.25 per crate f. o. b. cash track at shipping points. Prices in Chicago had gone below the $3 mark when the heaviest supplies reached that city. Growers and shippers quickly tried to effect an agreement whereby no shipments would be made for one day. Although this was not unanimous, it resulted in the movement of June 25 being restricted to 273 cars. Two days later, however, the peak of 648 cars occurred. At the end of that week the f. o. b. price at Brawley touched the low mark of 80¢–$1 per standard crate.

There has not been so much cash buying this season as was expected. The high prices prevailing while the movement was getting under way held off many buyers and when the big jump in shipments began the prospective oversupply also caused a scare. Most of the cash buying was done in the week ending June 17 when the price for standards held steady at $2–$2.25. As shipments approached the peak, prices steadily declined until the larger distributors were forced to stop cash sales and to resort to consignment, hoping for better returns through the terminal markets. Other shippers rolled cars to buyers' houses for advances of $200–$250 per car.

Fortunately the carriers were able to meet the emergency of the season when 600 cars of cantaloupes per day were moving from the Valley. The expected car shortage did not materialize, although the improved icing facilities were taxed to the limit. Railroad men say that never before have so many cars been iced, "spotted," and hauled in one day from a stretch of territory only 40 miles long.

SUPPLIES OF OLD CROP HONEY NOW PRACTICALLY EXHAUSTED

Comb Production Becoming Heavier in the Clover Belt—Prospects Good in Many Sections.

One of the most significant features of the honey situation in practically all large producing areas is the fact that supplies of last year's stock are practically exhausted. Many northern beekeepers have not sufficient honey on hand to fill the orders that may come in before the new crop is taken off. Some Buckwheat honey is available in New York and Pennsylvania, and some dark-colored honey suitable only for manufacturing purposes is to be found in the East Central States, but little white honey remains in the clover belt. Only an occasional carload of extracted honey is left in the Intermountain Region, but some of last season's comb honey, most of it in a fine state of preservation, will be carried over in that section.

Many beekeepers throughout the Mountain States are said to be experimenting with bulk comb honey, such as is sold in Texas, because of the lack of demand for comb honey in sections. Bulk comb honey, or "chunk honey" as it is called, is comb honey cut from the sections and sold liquid and comb together. On the other hand, throughout the clover belt—from Kansas to New York—many beekeepers are reported to be switching from extracted to comb production, and most manufacturers of comb sections are said to be far behind in filling their orders. It is feared by well-informed observers that the swing to comb honey production may increase the supply of comb honey to such an extent as to depress the market.

RAINS HARMFUL IN SOUTH.

Excessive rains throughout the South and in parts of the North have proved harmful to honey production, as nectar has not formed rapidly nor have bees been able to gather it freely. Rain has been especially detrimental to nectar flow and yield in Texas and only one-fourth to one-half of a normal crop had been secured in that State up to July 1, according to reports from several parts of the State. A flow from mesquite and cotton is expected in Texas in July and from cats-claw in August if sunshiny weather prevails. Reports from Porto Rico, which ships honey rather heavily to New York City and Boston, indicate that too much rain is making a poor season on that island.

In the northern part of the Intermountain area some beekeepers fear a short crop as a result of the late spring, drought, hot drying winds, and grasshoppers. Others look for a normal flow. A surplus of 50-lbs. per colony from alfalfa was reported late in June from eastern Washington. The flow thus far in the Salt River Valley of Arizona is said to have been one of the poorest ever known as the mesquite crop was almost a failure. A good crop of cotton and alfalfa honey is hoped for in the Valley.

The east Central and north Central States are having a very good clover year and some beekeepers report a heavy surplus nearly ready to take off. Raspberry has been blooming well in Michigan and basswood is expected to bloom heavily. Ohio was troubled somewhat in June by cool, windy weather which retarded comb building and rendered nectar gathering difficult, although the cool nights were favorable for nectar production. Swarming in some sections of the clover area is said to have been the worst in years. A large new area of honey production has been built up during the past year or two in North and South Dakota largely as a result of planting of white sweet clover over extensive areas. Much of this is plowed under for green manure, but it blossoms quickly and furnishes a large amount of nectar.

HEAVY NECTAR FLOW IN NEW YORK.

In the honey belts of New York and Vermont extensive rains had held back the clover flow, but nectar came in heavily during the last week in June from a wonderful bloom of white and alsike clover. Prospects look excellent for a good flow from buckwheat also. The early spring flow of honey is now over in the Southeast. Cotton and corn were said to be furnishing pollen plentifully in Georgia, but only a little nectar was being secured from cotton, "Mexican Clover," and garden truck. The summer honey flow is just coming on in Georgia with good prospects. Exceptional swarming is reported from Alabama, while Florida reports less swarming than usual.

Few large sales of honey were reported during the last half of June because of a lack of supplies and the comparatively light demand. A few carlot sales were reported from California at 8½¢–10¢ per lb. for White Orange Blossom and 5½¢–6¢ for Light Amber Alfalfa. A carlot sale of extracted White Sweet Clover and Alfalfa was reported from Colorado at 8¾¢. A few less-than-carlot sales of White Clover around 12¢ per lb. were reported from the Eastern and Central States. Gallberry honey in large containers was selling in the Southeast about July 1 around 10¢ per lb.

Temporary Field Stations Issuing Fruit and Vegetable Market Reports.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is now operating six temporary field stations in connection with its market news service on fruits and vegetables, and five additional stations are scheduled to open within the next month. The location of these offices in producing sections and the probable period of their operation are given below. Persons interested in securing daily market reports on the commodities indicated can request them from the nearest station.

Location of field station.	Commodity.	Date of opening.	Date of closing.
Phoenix, Ariz.	Cantaloupes.	July 7	Aug. 1
Kearney, Nebr.	Potatoes	July 10	Aug. 10
Hempstead, Tex.	Watermelons	July 7	July 31
Macon, Ga.	do	July 10	Aug. 10
Aberdeen, N. C.	Peaches	July 13	do
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	Watermelons	do	Aug. 5
Kennett, Mo.	do	Aug. 1	Aug. 31
Las Cruces, N. Mex.	Cantaloupes.	do	Aug. 25
Caldwell, Idaho	Potatoes	Aug. 5	Sept. 9
Rocky Ford, Colo.	Cantaloupes.	Aug. 15	Sept. 15
Benton Harbor, Mich.	Apples	Aug. 20	Sept. 30
	Grapes	do	do
	Peaches	do	do

Reports are also published at the permanent branch offices in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, and Washington.

Because of the shortage of express cars in the Monett, Mo., strawberry section this year, one of the leading associations of growers placed its carloads of berries on auction. This made the price of express shipments considerably higher than freight shipments.

STOCKS OF SOUTHERN SPANISH PEANUTS RAPIDLY DECREASING.

Shortage Feared Before New Crop—Price Range Between Fancys and Extras Narrows.

Trading in peanuts during the first week in July was generally quiet, largely because of holiday inactivity. The demand for jumbos and No. 1 Virginias, which was active early in June, showed a big decrease during the last of the month. Fancys also continued weak. Prices of shelled peanuts from all sections of the country were firm to strong early in July.

The supply of Spanish peanuts is very light in the three main producing sections of the country, and many large operators forecast a shortage of supplies before the new crop comes on. Practically no farmers' goods are available now in either the Southeast or Southwest, and the few Spanish peanuts still remaining on the farms in Georgia or Alabama are being held for higher prices.

A number of plants, especially in southeastern and southwestern producing areas, have already milled all their farmers' grade peanuts, have filled their orders for the finished products, and are now shut down for the season.

WIDE RANGE IN PRICES.

Few farmers' grade Virginia type peanuts have been sold recently in the Virginia–North Carolina territory, and these have moved at the wide range of 2½¢–4¢ per lb., depending on quality. It is reported that from present indications a considerable volume of poorer grade farmers' Virginias may be held over. Spanish farmers' peanuts in that section are in light supply and prices advanced from $1.10–$1.15 per 30-lb. bushel early in April to $1.35–$1.40 per 30-lb. bushel early in July.

Earlier in the season the narrowing of the price differential between jumbos and fancys was especially noticeable, because of the proportionately heavy supply of jumbos and the brisk demand for fancys. Now that fancys have weakened, it is the price narrowing between fancys and extras that is noteworthy. On July 3, for example, fancys were generally selling at 4¾¢–5¢ per lb. f. o. b. shipping points and extras at 3¾¢–4¢. On Apr. 4 the prices quoted for the two grades were 5¾¢–6¢ per lb. for fancys and 3⅞¢–4¢ for extras.

CRUDE PEANUT OIL SCARCE.

Shelled Spanish No. 1 were quoted early in July at 7⅜¢–7¾¢ per lb. f. o. b. southeastern shipping points, and 7¾¢–8¢ per lb. at Texas points. Crude peanut oil has become so scarce that sales in tank carlots have been extremely rare recently.

According to figures received from the Department of Commerce, 1,023,534 lbs. of peanuts, largely shelled, came into the United States during May. The greater part of these were shipped directly from Japan, but probably represented peanuts grown in China and handled by Japanese merchants. During the same month 662,957 lbs. of peanuts were exported, practically all to Canada. The value of the exported peanuts totaled $43,040, while the value reported for the imported peanuts was $47,925.

During May the United States exported 98,776 lbs. of peanut oil to Norway and small quantities to other countries. Nearly 202,000 lbs. of peanut oil were brought in during May from Hongkong and a small quantity from the Netherlands.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN JUNE, SHOWN BY STATES.

Shipping districts.	June— 1922	June— 1921	May, 1922.	Season to July 1, inclusive— 1922	Season to July 1, inclusive— 1921	Total last season.
APPLES (1921).						
Washington	135	187	501	33,047	21,620	21,627
Other box sections	8	13	44	23,374	14,743	14,743
New York	149	89	590	17,797	33,858	33,860
Other barrel sections	1	57	28	14,303	39,050	39,050
Total	293	346	1,163	88,521	109271	109280
APPLES (1922).						
Alabama	8	0	0	8	0	0
Arkansas	35	0	0	37	0	4
Delaware	259	14	0	319	17	126
Georgia	11	6	0	11	7	135
Illinois	284	35	0	308	35	470
Indiana	10	0	0	12	0	61
Kentucky	6	0	0	6	0	42
Maryland	53	2	0	61	2	46
Missouri	7	0	0	8	0	8
Tennessee	116	0	0	116	0	0
Other sections	14	19	0	15	24	87,629
Total	803	76	0	901	85	88,521
CABBAGE.						
Calif., N. dist.	28	5	5	33	24	43
Calif., S. dist.	31	66	141	355	466	482
Illinois	11	35	0	12	35	100
Kentucky	65	96	0	66	97	98
Maryland	426	305	12	427	325	325
Mississippi	127	8	1,272	1,633	577	577
New Jersey	59	5	0	61	5	29
New Mexico	28	25	0	29	26	41
Ohio	229	178	0	245	187	334
Tennessee	436	146	116	555	176	176
Texas	13	6	28	3,638	1,666	1,670
Va., Norfolk	294	474	955	1,262	2,183	2,183
Va., other	373	212	300	661	638	638
Washington	28	26	0	29	26	170
Other sections	45	140	1,160	7,694	5,992	24,355
Total	2,193	1,727	3,989	16,700	12,423	31,221
CANTALOUPES.						
Alabama	2	0	0	2	0	1
Arizona	1	4	0	2	13	1,474
Arkansas	1	0	0	1	0	1,501
Calif., Imp. Vy.	8,370	7,467	6	8,855	8,331	10,709
Florida	69	19	93	162	32	32
Georgia	1,513	467	30	1,562	477	640
S. Carolina	85	11	0	112	19	299
Texas	16	6	0	16	29	162
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,754
Total	10,057	7,974	129	10,712	8,901	25,572
CELERY.						
Florida	37	61	385	4,790	4,175	4,175
Michigan	51	41	0	51	46	1,013
Other sections	6	3	0	6	3	6,454
Total	94	105	385	4,847	4,224	11,642
LETTUCE.						
California	375	272	1,276	9,962	8,338	8,829
Idaho	36	7	0	36	7	182
Michigan	11	25	0	11	28	97
New Jersey	43	16	64	109	59	478
New York	162	249	0	187	274	3,361
Pennsylvania	11	9	0	14	11	32
Washington	127	86	0	137	91	630
Other sections	11	6	490	5,190	4,303	4,691
Total	776	670	1,830	15,646	13,111	18,300

Shipping districts.	June— 1922	June— 1921	May, 1922.	Season to July 1, inclusive— 1922	Season to July 1, inclusive— 1921	Total last season.
MIXED VEGETABLES.						
Calif., N. dist.	121	119	88	426	496	885
Calif., S. dist.	188	136	271	1,354	1,725	3,335
Kentucky	50	50	0	51	59	67
Louisiana	25	34	124	1,322	1,624	1,628
Maryland	66	116	0	66	128	221
Missouri	18	13	7	25	13	13
New Jersey	300	196	79	492	349	3,207
Texas	25	10	127	1,821	1,264	1,268
Virginia	37	43	5	42	52	194
Washington	15	18	0	16	18	65
Other sections	251	172	1,199	3,127	2,447	4,683
Total	1,096	907	1,900	8,742	8,175	15,566
PEACHES.						
Alabama	1	38	0	1	41	47
Arkansas	5	3	0	5	8	597
California	43	43	0	52	45	7,606
Georgia	3,096	3,659	659	3,964	5,424	10,636
North Carolina	34	38	0	39	56	510
South Carolina	25	4	0	26	7	31
Texas	2	200	0	3	293	964
Virginia	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,831
Total	3,207	3,985	659	4,091	5,874	27,222
STRAWBERRIES.						
California	21	35	171	197	259	291
Delaware	453	263	486	939	856	856
Illinois	14	4	265	279	74	74
Iowa	37	9	32	69	20	20
Kentucky	13	4	741	754	387	387
Maryland	317	128	1,344	1,652	1,069	1,069
Massachusetts	82	97	0	83	98	102
Michigan	617	404	5	622	451	455
Missouri	410	119	1,446	1,858	466	466
New Jersey	198	129	84	282	425	425
New York	122	228	0	122	243	244
Ohio	27	20	0	29	20	20
Oregon	109	116	0	109	116	116
Utah	14	3	0	14	3	3
Washington	132	117	1	136	120	140
Wisconsin	60	52	0	63	52	52
Other sections	51	35	8,282	11,130	5,961	5,961
Total	2,677	1,763	12,857	18,338	10,620	10,681
SWEET POTATOES.						
Louisiana	56	0	106	962	647	647
New Jersey	17	16	35	2,224	2,935	2,947
Tennessee	60	27	75	1,578	898	898
Other sections	61	33	400	14,488	13,412	13,439
Total	194	76	616	19,252	17,892	17,931
TOMATOES.						
Arkansas	16	11	0	17	13	22
Calif., N. dist.	8	8	2	10	12	577
Calif., S. dist.	36	159	3	38	296	1,137
Fla., E. coast	13	98	715	6,183	3,280	3,280
Fla., other	704	584	2,921	4,181	2,496	2,497
Mississippi	2,993	1,864	437	3,420	1,928	1,961
New Jersey	10	16	0	14	19	2,130
Ohio	24	0	0	24	0	0
Oklahoma	21	0	0	21	0	0
S. Carolina	94	38	3	105	39	58
Tennessee	367	190	0	394	205	357
Texas	1,602	1,400	13	1,650	1,824	1,884
Other sections	32	24	2	41	24	3,301
Total	5,920	4,392	4,096	16,098	10,136	17,204

Shipping districts.	June— 1922	June— 1921	May, 1922.	Season to July 1, inclusive— 1922	Season to July 1, inclusive— 1921	Total last season.
ONIONS.						
Calif., N. dist.	364	90	15	389	99	2,663
Calif., S. dist.	216	244	952	1,209	890	935
Kentucky	117	108	0	127	112	361
Louisiana	56	53	30	88	76	79
New Jersey	56	86	0	69	91	427
Texas	53	56	1,272	4,407	4,038	4,208
Other sections	14	167	10	82	174	12,111
Total	876	804	2,279	6,371	5,480	20,784
WATERMELONS.						
Alabama	235	180	0	256	197	1,486
Arizona	3	2	0	6	2	32
California	604	956	0	671	989	3,796
Colorado	2	0	0	2	0	163
Florida	7,209	4,148	3,012	10,256	5,322	5,772
Georgia	5,842	4,873	9	6,194	5,368	16,140
Louisiana	17	0	15	33	0	25
Mississippi	7	4	0	7	5	205
S. Carolina	185	88	0	247	126	4,427
Texas	879	986	2	914	1,068	4,298
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,119
Total	14,983	11,237	3,038	18,586	13,077	46,463
WHITE POTATOES. 1922.						
Alabama	1,197	406	747	1,954	693	696
Arizona	15	0	0	15	0	222
Arkansas	314	91	1	315	93	135
Calif., N. dist.	478	440	0	585	525	6,511
Calif., S. dist.	398	689	6	465	771	2,743
Florida	109	28	2,273	5,315	2,342	2,344
Georgia	133	53	391	523	150	199
Kansas	57	19	0	85	33	2,379
Kentucky	29	8	0	36	15	640
Louisiana	474	241	504	983	1,080	1,163
Md., E. Shore	205	228	0	237	251	2,121
Mississippi	82	49	75	158	113	116
N. Carolina	3,483	2,515	181	3,721	2,965	3,599
Oklahoma	957	197	0	975	201	281
S. Carolina	1,096	451	3,425	4,521	2,486	2,510
Tennessee	25	4	1	27	5	27
Texas	503	142	833	1,401	1,096	1,109
Va., E. Shore	5,420	6,300	3	5,893	6,791	13,081
Va., Norfolk	2,440	3,250	15	2,591	3,496	5,197
Virginia, other	174	178	0	174	191	402
Other sections	23	9	0	31	15	192169
Total	17,612	15,298	8,455	30,005	23,312	237644
1921.						
Colorado	175	14	1,078	17,803	11,345	11,345
Idaho	204	21	1,105	14,641	8,143	8,143
Maine	1,916	458	4,409	37,911	17,799	17,817
Michigan	659	831	1,356	14,832	17,979	18,015
Minnesota	236	214	1,094	29,654	23,205	23,214
Montana	37	27	190	1,800	948	949
N. Y. (not L. I.)	52	191	375	13,968	10,998	11,001
N. Dakota	18	7	112	10,486	1,846	1,846
Oregon	32	23	177	1,352	1,756	1,756
Washington	429	113	592	6,200	3,765	3,765
Wisconsin	239	431	744	10,895	18,660	18,661
Early crop	.....	.....	.....	32,597	30,271	30,271
Other sections	36	35	635	45,505	53,268	53,278
Total	4,033	2,365	11,867	237644	199983	200061

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN JUNE.

Commodity.	Week of July 2-8. 1922	Week of July 2-8. 1921	June. 1922	June. 1921	May. 1922	May. 1921	April. 1922	April. 1921	Season to July 8, inc. 1922	Season to July 8, inc. 1921
Apples:										
1921 season	8	9	293	346	1,153	1,496	1,773	2,819	[1] 88,526	[1] 109,280
1922 season	398	30	803	76	0	0	0	0	1,299	115
Cabbage	106	64	2,193	1,727	3,989	3,146	3,975	4,006	16,810	12,498
Cantaloupes	2,477	2,202	10,057	7,974	129	13	4	0	13,189	11,103
Celery	21	23	94	105	385	252	1,114	851	4,864	4,245
Lettuce	356	256	776	670	1,830	1,067	3,173	1,974	16,002	13,367
Onions	179	191	876	804	2,279	2,423	3,075	2,048	6,550	5,671
Peaches	1,316	3,533	3,207	3,985	659	1,402	0	0	5,408	9,407
Potatoes:										
Sweet, 1921 season	12	2	194	76	616	434	1,036	792	[1] 19,260	[1] 17,894
White, 1921 season	80	20	4,033	2,365	11,867	9,439	17,516	12,911	[1] 237,724	[1] 200,002
White, 1922 season	3,573	3,831	17,612	15,298	8,455	5,022	2,599	1,936	33,572	27,143
Strawberries	28	14	2,677	1,763	12,857	6,016	2,430	2,128	18,348	10,634
Tomatoes	499	398	5,920	4,392	4,096	2,754	2,783	1,660	16,605	10,532
Vegetables, mixed	363	143	1,096	907	1,900	1,482	1,924	1,739	9,106	8,318
Watermelons	4,501	4,209	14,983	11,237	3,038	1,077	9	7	23,087	17,289
Total	13,917	14,925	64,814	51,725	53,263	36,023	41,411	32,871	164,876	130,322

[1] Not included in totals.

Proper Grading of Cucumbers Brings Higher Returns to Growers.

A striking example of the value of proper grading and packing was witnessed recently in North Carolina by a field representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The recommended Federal grades for cucumbers were adopted and put into effect by a local association of truckers. After being hauled to a central packing plant the cucumbers were run over grading machines and carefully sorted and packed in bushel hampers. Most of the stock was put up as U. S. No. 1 or U. S. Fancy No. 1 and was distinguished by an attractive label. The No. 2's or culls were not labeled or branded. Approximately 65 carloads of cucumbers were distributed from this one plant within a period of three weeks and sold at high prices in city markets. It is estimated that at least 125 cars would have been shipped if the crop had not been damaged by heavy rains which prevailed in that section. Returns to the growers this season have been about twice as high as in former years, when the cucumbers were not so carefully graded and not properly packed.

Grain

WHEAT PRICES DROP SHARPLY; CORN FUTURES ALSO DECLINE

Exports of Both Wheat and Corn Drop Off—Cash Corn Fairly Firm—Oats Prices Steady.

Grain prices, both cash and futures, declined sharply during the latter part of the week ending July 8. The most direct cause of the decline apparently was the unsettled condition of the foreign markets which were directly influenced by the decline in foreign exchange, especially the German mark. England, France, and Germany were reported to be offering to resell wheat during the week. Crop prospects in the Northwest continued satisfactory, and but little rust or other crop damage was reported.

Commission houses were persistent sellers during the latter part of the week and stop-loss orders were uncovered as the market declined. It was reported also that there was a good amount of liquidation by long interests in the market. July wheat declined 4½¢ and September wheat dropped 6½¢ during the week, and closed at $1.12 and $1.10½, respectively. July corn declined 1¾¢, closing at 61½¢, and September corn closed at 64⅝¢.

CASH WHEAT LOWER.

Cash wheat at Chicago followed closely the decline in the July prices, although at the close of the week the premium on hard and red winter wheats was ½¢–1¢ higher. The stocks of wheat in store at Chicago have been reduced to 2,211,000 bus. This condition stimulated mill buying early in the week. Country offerings to arrive increased, however, and purchases of over 1,200,000 bus., mostly new wheat to arrive, were reported by local dealers. Receipts at Chicago for the week totaled 221 cars, at Kansas City 725 cars, at New York 480 cars, and at St. Louis 657 cars.

The railroad strike is expected to curtail shipments somewhat as one or two roads have already taken steps to restrict loadings at country points.

The wheat market closed the week with a rather bearish tone at Kansas City also, because of a lack of both milling and export demand. Bids to country shippers were about 3¢ lower than those of the previous week and averaged around 10¢ below the Chicago September future prices. These bids were for 20-day shipment to New Orleans or Galveston.

Milling demand at Kansas City was irregular as the southeastern and eastern mills were practically out of the market and northern mills were awaiting the crop development in their own territory. The Minneapolis mills were reported to be running at about 50% of their capacity and to be maintaining a steady demand for the milling grades of wheat in their local market.

With a less urgent milling demand and more liberal receipts, red winter wheat prices declined to $1.07½–$1.10 at St. Louis. Large city mills and mills located in nearby territory were the principal buyers although some No. 3 and lower grade wheat was taken for export via the Gulf. The condition of the receipts of new wheat is good but much of it shows a light test weight. A few scattered cars grading No. 1 were received from Illinois and Iowa and were taken on export orders.

According to the Federal grain inspector's report from Cincinnati, the moisture content of the new red winter wheat arriving in that market is running low as is also the percentage of damaged grains. The principal grading factor of receipts to date has been the test weight. The inspector's record shows that of the week's receipts 38% graded No. 2 Red, 48% No. 3 Red, and 15% below No. 3 Red.

CORN FUTURES DECLINE.

Good rains in the corn belt, together with lower wheat prices, resulted in a decline of corn futures at the principal markets toward the close of the week. Cash corn prices, however, did not follow the decline in futures and the spread between cash and September prices at Chicago was narrowed 1¢ per bu. Receipts at Chicago were 1,627 cars, but country offerings were less liberal and all interests were consistent buyers throughout the week. Exporters were reported to have taken about 660,000 bus. and the domestic shipping demand was estimated at 805,000 bus. Stocks in store at Chicago were given as 12,660,000 bus. Primary receipts were estimated at 6,703,000 bus.

Rather light trading in corn was reported from Kansas City but there was a good demand at steady prices at Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The oats market was steady. Cereal millers were good buyers of heavy grades at Chicago. A good shipping demand to interior points was reported but the export demand was limited. Primary receipts were given at 3,490,000 bus., compared with 2,203,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year.

The wheat visible supply was decreased about 900,000 bus. during the week to 16,879,000 bus., compared with a visible supply of 8,881,000 bus. at the corresponding time

(Concluded on page 49, column 3.)

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out under American Grades Only—Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending July 8, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,969	903	502	205	697
Gulf ports [2]	665	90	16	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	131	.....	.....	380	.....
Total	2,765	993	518	585	697
Previous week	5,361	2,476	1,032	66	1,074
Corresponding week last year	3,007	945	76	221	236
Total July 1, 1922, to July 8, 1922	2,765	993	518	585	697
Corresponding period last year	3,007	945	76	221	236

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue[1]	Wd.	Thu.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	July	117¾	116⅜	.....	116⅜	114½	113⅞
	Sept.	117⅞	116⅞	.....	116⅜	114¼	113⅛
Corn	July	63½	63½	.....	63⅞	63⅝	63⅛
	Sept.	66¾	66¾	.....	67⅛	67¼	66⅝
Oats	July	36⅜	36½	.....	36⅞	36⅜	35⅝
	Sept.	39	38¾	.....	39	38⅜	38⅜
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	July	110⅜	109½	.....	108	106¼	105⅜
	Sept.	110¾	109⅞	.....	109¼	107¼	106
Corn	July	57¼	57⅛	.....	58½	58	57¾
	Sept.	60½	60⅞	.....	61½	61⅛	60⅝
Oats	July	35½	35½	.....	35⅝	35¼	35¼
	Sept.	38⅝	38⅜	.....	38⅜	38¼	38¼

[1] Holiday.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week ending Friday, July 7, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.[1]	We	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 2	118	.....	.....	118½	.....	116½
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	118	.....	.....	115½	116¼
	No. 3	116	116	.....	.....	115	114¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	157	164	.....	157	152	149
	No. 2	155	161	.....	154	151	145
	No. 3	152	155	.....	151	145	141
	No. 4	146	150	.....	143	138	137
Northern Spg	No. 1	153	160	.....	.....	140	136
	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	149	128	132
	No. 3	141	146	.....	143	130	131
	No. 4	136	145	.....	135	129	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk.Hrd.Wir.	No. 1	139	133	.....	135	136⅝	....
	No. 2	141⅝	138¾	....	137¾	136¼	141½
	No. 3	138	139	.....	132⅜	130	139⅜
	No. 4	143	131½	....	131¼	130	142½
Hard Winter	No. 1	120	121¼	.....	121¾	116⅜	112½
	No. 2	122¼	118⅜	....	121	121	114¾
	No. 3	126	117½	.....	120¾	120	116½
	No. 4	118½	.....	.....	122¾	130	124⅝
Red Winter	No. 2	114	115	.....	113⅜	110	107¾
	No. 3	118	113	.....	110½	109¾	108¼
	No. 4	113	.....	.....	110¼	109	108
OMAHA.							
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	111½	.....	111½	109⅜	.....
	No. 2	.....	110	.....	109	109½	111
	No. 3	109½	114	.....	110	109	108¾
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 1	124	123	.....	123	.....	.....
	No. 2	121¼	120½	.....	120¾	117¼	113¾
	No. 3	118	117¾	....	116½	111	109½
	No. 4	115	112	.....	112½	109	105¼

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.[1]	We	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	64½	64¾	.....	65	65	65½
	No. 3	63¼	63¾	.....	64½	63¾	64¾
	No. 4	62¾	63¼	.....	64	63½	64½
Yellow	No. 1	64½	64¾	.....	65¼	65	65½
	No. 2	64¼	64¾	.....	65	65	65½
	No. 3	63½	63¾	.....	64½	64½	65
	No. 4	63	63¼	.....	64	63½	64½
Mixed	No. 1	64	64½	.....	.....	64½	65
	No. 2	63¾	64¼	.....	64½	64½	65
	No. 3	63¼	63¾	.....	64½	64	64½
	No. 4	63	63¼	.....	64	.....	64½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	58¼	58¾	.....	59¼	60	61
	No. 2	58	58½	.....	59¼	59	59½
	No. 3	56¾	.....	.....	58¼	.....	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	58	58⅛	.....	59	59	59
Yellow	No. 2	62	61½	.....	62¼	62	62½
Mixed	No. 3	.....	58	.....	59	59	59¾
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	56½	56⅝	.....	57¾	57	57⅛
	No. 3	56½	.....	.....	57⅜	.....	56½
Yellow	No. 1	58½	.....	.....	59	.....	58½
	No. 2	58⅜	58¼	.....	59	58⅝	58½
Mixed	No. 2	56⅜	56⅜	.....	57⅜	56¾	56¾
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	64½	.....	.....	65	65	65
	No. 2	64½	64½	.....	65	64½	65
	No. 3	.....	63¼	.....	63½	.....	64
	No. 4	.....	62	.....	63	.....	63
Yellow	No. 2	65	65	.....	65½	65½	66
	No. 3	64	64	.....	64	64	65
	No. 4	.....	62¾	.....	63½	63	64

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.[1]	We	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	41½	42¼	.....	42½	42¼	42½
	No. 2	39½	39¼	.....	40	39¼	39¾
	No. 3	37¼	37	.....	37¾	37¼	37
	No. 4	36	36¼	.....	36½	36	36
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	35	35	.....	35¼	35	35½
	No. 3	35	34	.....	34½	35	34½
	No. 4	33¾	33	.....	34¼	33¼	34¼
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	38½	38	.....	.....	38	37¼
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	35¾	35⅞	.....	36½	35¾	35½
	No. 4	35½	35¼	.....	36¼	.....	35
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	.....	39½	39½	41¼
	No. 2	39	38½	.....	38½	38⅝	39
	No. 3	38	38	.....	38¼	38¼	38¼
	No. 4	37½	37¼	.....	37¾	38	37½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.[1]	We	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Rye	No. 2	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	85½	85	.....	83½	81	8

[1] Holiday.

Seeds

RETAIL SALES OF SEEDS THIS YEAR GREATER THAN IN 1921

Sweet Clover, Sudan Grass, and Soy Beans in the Lead—Vegetable Seed Sales also Larger.

The aggregate retail sales of seeds were greater during the 1922 selling season than they were in 1921, although still slightly below normal. The larger sales may be attributed to the general improvement in business conditions and to the more promising outlook for agricultural products this year.

The seeds for which the greatest general increase in sales is noted, according to data obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture, are sweet clover, Sudan grass, and soy beans. Sales of other seeds are affected somewhat by the more extensive use of these crops in new as well as old areas where they are being substituted for red and alsike clover, millets, and oats, and possibly other crops, in the crop rotation in many sections.

Sales of red clover, alfalfa, and timothy seed were larger than last year in practically all sections while alsike and crimson clover on the whole were smaller. Kentucky blue grass was greatly affected by the abnormally high price and short supply. Millet seed sales were erratic, some varieties being more in demand in a specific section than others. Cowpea sales increased appreciably in most sections although sales in the Southeastern States are reported to be 10% less than last year and 8% below normal.

Increases of 3%–15% in the sales of vegetable seed are noted in all sections except the Southeastern States. Dealers report that this is due largely to an increased truck crop acreage in many sections but also to the planting of more home gardens.

The table accompanying this article shows the retail sales of the principal kinds of field seeds and of vegetable seeds this year compared with last year and with normal by geographical divisions, and may be referred to for a more detailed comparison.

In the production of certain kinds of vegetable seeds the United States has not, perhaps, reached the same degree of perfection attained by some other countries after many generations of specialized effort; yet few, if any, countries have ever made the rapid strides in vegetable-seed production that this country did during the World War.

RETAIL SALES OF FIELD SEEDS IN 1922 BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.[1]

Kind of seed.	North Atlantic		Middle Atlantic		South-eastern.		East Central.		North Central.		West Central.		South-western.		Rocky Mountain.		North Pacific.	
	Percent of 1921.	Percent of normal.	Percent of 1921.	Percent of normal.	Percent of 1921.	Percent of normal.	Percent of 1921.	Percent of normal.	Percent of 1921.	Percent of normal.	Percent of 1921.	Percent of normal.	Percent of 1921.	Percent of normal.	Percent of 1921.	Percent of normal.	Percent of 1921.	Percent of normal.
Clovers:																		
Red clover	101	100	113	97	99	93	102	97	105	104	109	100	104	105	100	97	107	102
Alsike clover	96	95	105	99	90	93	101	99	98	94	99	95	93	100	96	96	103	101
White clover	102	99	108	106	86	86	106	99	101	99	102	100	107	108	107	107	105	103
Crimson clover	99	95	83	76	75	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sweet clover	109	94	100	98	78	87	114	113	123	123	110	107	120	123	101	90	112	108
Lespedeza	83	83	127	127	85	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	117	117	....	....	....	....
Alfalfa	90	89	104	94	100	100	106	102	112	109	104	99	105	102	107	105	105	98
Grasses:																		
Timothy	107	103	105	102	73	93	101	99	101	98	99	98	111	94	106	94	105	99
Redtop	102	98	110	97	80	88	102	98	96	95	99	97	109	110	110	100	103	105
Kentucky blue grass	73	73	90	89	55	42	88	87	95	96	98	97	108	110	101	97	102	99
Orchard grass	98	100	93	96	84	78	93	95	95	98	102	99	104	101	100	96	97	95
Millets:																		
Golden millet	99	94	88	87	120	60	95	93	101	100	99	93	103	101	97	102	90	91
Common millet	100	100	103	100	132	75	95	92	102	100	100	95	103	103	97	98	98	96
Hungarian millet	115	116	60	50	90	80	94	94	100	97	95	95	92	100	85	94	88	75
Siberian millet	100	....	....	....	....	....	99	100	107	103	100	102	....	....	94	99	96	92
Japanese millet	113	109	150	150	....	....	97	93	105	98	108	109	109	125	....	....	100	70
Broom corn millet	100	....	150	....	75	100	....	....	101	100	....	....	....	....	107	111	50	50
Sorgos "Cane":																		
Amber sorgo	112	125	104	99	75	78	93	96	107	105	103	95	96	88	79	92	102	106
Orange sorgo	100	....	105	110	86	86	93	95	103	105	107	101	98	91	97	100	100	100
Kafir	....	100	95	115	62	112	96	97	107	106	102	101	108	107	100	99	9	90
Sudan grass	156	150	126	126	70	87	127	116	131	125	135	130	134	137	117	93	93	97
Rape	81	....	99	96	61	61	94	94	104	102	99	98	100	94	85	112	100	100
Vetches:																		
Hairy vetch	100	100	108	103	....	....	94	96	107	108	100	100	....	....	....	....	114	116
Common vetch	80	....	....	....	....	....	102	100	100	102	100	100	....	....	....	....	103	102
Peas:																		
Canada field peas	100	92	107	93	100	100	95	102	103	101	101	93	110	88	108	98	103	91
Cowpeas	106	100	119	110	90	92	108	103	121	106	113	104	100	99	86	80	98	100
Beans:																		
Soy beans	92	93	120	126	93	80	118	111	122	116	126	109	100	96	100	100	110	112
White field beans	125	100	100	100	100	100	102	101	103	96	100	97	102	101	100	87	104	107
Velvet beans	....	....	83	83	81	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	111	111	....	....	....	....
Cotton seed	....	....	150	112	113	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	103	106	....	....	....	....
Seed potatoes	95	113	112	107	92	86	108	102	120	112	114	112	107	104	127	119	118	106
Seed grains:																		
Seed corn	96	101	107	95	76	72	102	101	107	103	101	93	98	95	108	100	105	102
Seed wheat	111	90	111	96	82	60	97	94	98	96	100	100	92	93	104	105	101	99
Seed oats	105	105	98	92	77	71	100	97	107	106	98	94	96	91	104	97	105	100
Seed barley	101	100	95	85	90	80	98	99	101	100	104	101	101	95	101	103	99	95
Seed rye	109	108	104	87	73	84	97	93	110	111	101	99	95	96	100	99	98	98
Seed buckwheat	99	110	100	100	100	100	101	101	107	107	99	97	104	103	94	100	102	107
Vegetable seed	106	100	113	103	95	86	107	108	104	103	109	106	111	113	113	108	115	111

[1] The geographical divisions designated here include States as follows: North Atlantic—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsyvania, and New Jersey; Middle Atlantic—Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; Southeastern—Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; East Central—Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky; North Central—North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; West Central—Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri; Southwestern—Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas; Rocky Mountain—New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming; North Pacific—Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

REDTOP SEED CROP EXPECTED TO BE LARGER THAN IN 1921

Acreage Increased—Yield Per Acre Larger than Last Year—No Offer Made to Growers.

The 1922 production of recleaned or "solid" redtop seed in southern Illinois is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be approximately 200 carloads (30,000 lbs. each). The larger production than last year is due to an increase in acreage of about 5% and in yield per acre of 10 or 15%. The outturn of the 1921 crop was somewhat larger than expected at harvest time, because as seed prices advanced growers thrashed many stacks that were intended for hay.

Doubtless the high prices paid to growers for redtop seed toward the end of the fall of 1921 and low prices for hay this spring induced many farmers to harvest a seed crop this year. This would bring about the slight increase in the acreage cut for seed. A larger acreage would have been sown this spring in the heavy seed producing districts had it not been for the continuous, heavy rains at seeding time. The fields that were sown before these rains got an excellent start and some of the fields produced seed, which is somewhat unusual for new seeding. Weather conditions were much more favorable for the 1922 crop than for the 1921 crop and, although many stands were reported to be thin, a better yield per acre than last year is expected, as the seed heads seemed to be larger and plumper.

The harvesting of the crop began earlier than usual, about July 5 in a few localities and about July 10 elsewhere. Harvesting operations were expected to be completed within a week or 10 days in practically all sections. Some seed probably will be thrashed the latter part of July, but the bulk

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IMPORTS OF FOREIGN PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Month of June—		July 1, 1921–June 30, 1922	July 1, 1920–June 30, 1921
	1922	1921		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	2,342,500	231,500	7,259,100	941,600
Canadabluegrass	5,900	5,600	1,034,100	1,148,200
Awnless bromegrass	.....	.....	14,000	8,600
Alsike clover	59,100	105,800	7,056,500	4,121,200
Crimson clover	77,400	1,791,500	3,442,900	5,565,900
Red clover	164,900	2,482,600	10 391 200	16 333 300
White clover	33,800	82,800	1,622,800	515,500
Mixtures:				
Alsike clover and timothy	.....	.....	6,600	13,200
Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	5,900	.....
Alsike clover, white clover, and Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	800	.....
Red and alsike clover	.....	.....	3,800	8,300
White and alsike clover	.....	.....	36,300	1,600
Red clover and timothy	.....	.....	700	.....
Timothy, alsike and red clover	.....	.....	3,200	.....
Grass	.....	1,200	43,100	5,700
Spring vetch and oats	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	500	.....
Broom-corn millet	180,300	.....	1,496,000	152,300
Foxtail millet	.....	.....	301,900	433,500
Orchard grass	.....	.....	2,921,700	.....
Rape	517,000	320,800	4,762,600	4,244,700
Redtop	.....	.....	1,700	200
English rye grass	29,900	138,900	1,867,700	1,523,200
Italian rye grass	50,700	89,200	828,300	576,600
Timothy	.....	390,500	95,100	390,500
Hairy vetch	85,800	278,100	1,940,900	1,386,600
Spring vetch	94,600	131,700	344,600	542,400

Hay and Feed

RECEIPTS OF NEW HAY SHOW GOOD INCREASE DURING WEEK

Prices Hold Fairly Firm for Good Grades of Old Hay—Market Generally Slightly Higher.

Local conditions were the ruling factor at the various hay markets during the week ending July 8. Monday and Tuesday both were holidays at some of the markets, leaving only about three and one-half days for business. In general, however, the demand for good old timothy hay was equal to the supply and the limited amount available was disposed of at firm prices.

A good amount of new clover and timothy hay arrived at the central western markets, and the receipts of alfalfa and prairie are largely of new hay. Low grades of both old and new hay were not wanted and in many instances brought less than cost of marketing. With abundant pastures available there is not likely to be any demand for the lower grades of hay for some time yet, and shippers should not send this poor hay to market unless assured of a sale. Cold weather frequently creates a demand for the lower grades, and it is generally more advantageous for the producer or shipper to hold this hay for that demand.

The receipts in carloads at the various markets for the weeks ending July 9, 1921, and July 1 and 8, 1922, are shown in the following table:

City.	1922		1921
	July 8.	July 1.	July 9.
Boston	107	134	.....
New York	[1] 122	[2] 103	102
Philadelphia	76	[2] 133	.....
Pittsburgh	183	[3] 183	43
Cincinnati	77	.....	93
Chicago	58	172	109
Minneapolis-St. Paul	43	[3] 30	38
St. Louis	54	144	66
Kansas City	205	.....	143
Los Angeles	103	[3] 131	220
San Francisco	95	[3] 60	.....

[1] 8 days. [2] 4 days only. [3] 5 days only.

TIMOTHY HIGHER AT NEW YORK.

Timothy.—With stocks practically exhausted and receipts of desirable quality light, New York buyers were forced to raise their offers about $2 per ton to fill their requirements. The advance was only on the large-baled hay of good quality, however, and the poorer hay and that in small bales sold slowly with the supply greater than the demand.

Receipts at Boston exceeded the demand and concessions in price were necessary to prevent accumulations. Buyers were expecting lower prices with the arrival of new hay and therefore were not inclined to buy large quantities of old hay.

Other eastern markets were steady with receipts moderate and prices practically unchanged. Stocks and receipts at southern markets continued light. There was a fair to good demand for strictly No. 1 timothy but little of this grade arrived. Richmond reported an accumulation of No. 2 timothy and heavy clover mixed hay for which there was little demand. New timothy was reported at New Orleans but no new hay had arrived in the southeastern markets. New

(Concluded on page 49, column 1.)

FEEDSTUFFS REMAIN IN DULL DEMAND; MARKET TONE EASIER

Drought in Chicago District Causes Demand for Mill feeds—Production Continues Good.

The demand for feedstuffs during the week ending July 8 continued dull. Except for cottonseed and linseed meal, which ruled $1–$2 per ton lower, the market condition was practically the same as reported in recent weeks.

Pasturage conditions in most feeding sections were favorable, a notable exception being the territory adjacent to the Chicago market. The lack of rain in that section for several weeks has resulted in pastures being cut short and a constant demand for various mill feeds.

Present difficulties in the railroad situation have not materially affected the movement of feedstuffs and receipts in markets were about normal. Production of most feeds continues good. Stocks in country dealers' hands were reported about as usual at this season of the year.

Wheat mill feeds.—A slight improvement in the demand for flour has somewhat increased available supplies of wheat feeds. Heavy rains in the more important feeding sections revived pastures and restricted buying. Prices were unchanged to slightly easier. September and October shipment bran and middlings were quoted 50c–$1 above July and August shipment prices. Reddog and flour middlings were firm. Anticipating that mills would resume more extensive operations with the arrival of new wheat and thereby increase the output of feed, buyers held off and business was slow in most markets. Stocks of bran and middlings in dealers' hands are thought to be low by the trade. The movement was light.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Stocks of cottonseed cake and meal compare favorably with those held last year, but seed stocks at mills are light. Offerings of new crop meal and cake are not expected to be made until September. The demand both for export and domestic trade was light and prices were reduced by principal handlers $1–$2 per ton. Old crop meal was in good supply. However, southern dealers and mills did not appear to be inclined to reduce prices so sharply as northern resellers. The movement was fair.

Linseed cake and meal.—Linseed cake and meal were quoted about $1 per ton lower than last week. The demand was limited. Production was light and stocks in dealers' hands are generally believed to be low. The availability of other high protein feeds at relatively lower prices is thought to be responsible for the inactive domestic demand. The export inquiry was light. Improvement in the demand from abroad is expected by principal mills because of unfavorable pasturage conditions in countries which usually contract for large quantities of these feeds.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed for August shipment was quoted by principal manufacturers at $1 per ton over July prices, and the price guarantee against sellers' decline was extended to Oct. 1. Independent manufacturers quoted $1 per ton lower than prices shown in the accompanying table, without

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JULY 8, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	29.50	31.50	22.00	25.00	25.00	29.00	21.50	22.50	20.00	25.00	19.00	25.50	[2] 15.75	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	31.00	21.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	23.50	18.50	23.00	13.75	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	26.00	29.00	19.50	22.00	23.00	27.00	19.00	18.00	18.00	22.00	17.50	.....	12.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	30.00	19.00	24.00	23.00	27.00	22.00	18.00	17.00	[2] 22.00	[2] 17.00	.....	[2] 15.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.00	25.00	.....	23.00	23.50	.....	21.50	16.50	16.00	[2] 19.00	[2] 16.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.00	[2] 14.00	[2] 15.50	.....	9.25	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	24.00	25.00	27.00	20.00	.....	16.00	[2] 15.00	18.00	.....	15.00	20.00	17.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	22.00	23.50	.....	17.50	.....	14.00	[2] 14.00	16.00	.....	14.00	.....	16.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	15.50	.....	12.00	[2] 12.00	14.00	18.00	12.50	.....	12.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 18.00	17.00	.....	13.25	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 16.00	16.00	.....	11.75	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 15.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	17.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	23.50	.....	22.25	23.00	23.00	.....	.....	21.00	20.00	17.25	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	24.00	22.00	23.00	26.00	23.50	.....	17.25	22.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	14.25	40.00	37.00
Hard winter	.....	22.00	22.00	.....	23.50	25.00	.....	21.50	19.50	16.75	.....	16.25	14.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	24.75	24.00	23.75	24.50	27.50	.....	.....	23.00	22.50	19.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	30.00	27.00	31.00	.....	.....	29.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....	19.50	.....	47.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	29.00	.....	27.50	31.00	.....	29.00	22.50	.....	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	16.00	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	26.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.50	16.00	.....	36.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	45.50	53.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.00	48.00	45.00	45.50	.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (41%)	52.50	.....	52.00	49.00	.....	.....	44.00	.....	47.50	51.25	.....	.....	[2] 49.00	48.00	48.00
Cottonseed (36%)	47.25	49.00	46.50	47.00	41.00	45.00	41.00	.....	43.50	46.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	.....	25.50	22.25	.....	21.00	18.75	26.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	35.20	35.35	34.95	34.75	.....	.....	.....	32.75	31.75	28.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	30.75	29.50	29.25	27.00	28.50	.....	.....	.....	27.00	24.50	25.00	25.00	22.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	30.50	28.50	29.25	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	23.50	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	52.00	.....	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

price guarantee. Production continued active and offerings were good. An improved demand was reported from eastern feeding sections. Stocks are fully equal to the present demand.

Hominy feed.—There was practically no change in the hominy feed situation during the week. The demand was very slow and only for prompt and immediate shipment. Higher quotations for cash corn did not affect the price for this feed materially as production, although light, appeared to be in excess of present requirements. Pure hominy feed manufactured from hearts brought a good premium in a few of the eastern markets. Yellow hominy feed was quoted 25¢–$1 less than white hominy feed. A few markets quoted both kinds at the same price. Stocks and offerings were light.

Alfalfa meal.—The demand for alfalfa meal was limited. Offerings although freer were not yet at their peak as most western mills have not started to grind at full capacity. Old crop offerings commanded a premium of about $1 per ton over new crop meal in southern markets. Quotations held steady. Kansas reports that alfalfa growers asked firm prices for hay which mills were disinclined to pay. Many western markets report increased receipts of new crop meal, mostly of excellent quality. Few dealers, however, care to stock up at present because of the fear of heating. The movement was good.

Stocks are thought by the trade to be larger than at the same time last year.

Beet pulp.—The supplies of domestic beet pulp in eastern markets are practically exhausted. Fair supplies of Dutch pulp were available in the New York market and were quoted aroung $50 per ton locally, and at $54 and $55 per ton, respectively, in the Jacksonville and Savannah markets. Italian exporters quoted pulp for August, September and October shipment at $45 delivered seaboard markets. Little business was transacted as the trade considers present prices out of proportion to those quoted for feeds of equal merit. Pacific coast markets report light sales around $34 per ton.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW

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local hay, it was stated, would soon be available.

Receipts were especially light in the principal distributing markets of the Central West and good grades held firm. There was little demand for the poor hay, however. Notices of shipment indicate continued light receipts.

Alfalfa.—Because of the wheat harvesting and other farm work arrivals of alfalfa were light at Kansas City, Omaha, and other alfalfa markets. Standard or better was in good demand at firm prices. Some inquiry was reported from the dairy districts of Wisconsin where the recent dry weather had dried up the pastures. Markets on the Pacific Coast were somewhat stronger for alfalfa. Choice rabbit alfalfa was quoted $24 per ton at Los Angeles.

Prairie.—Prairie receipts were light and arrivals were taken mostly by stock yards and local buyers. Almost the entire receipts are new hay and the quality generally was reported better than last year. Prices of good hay were firm.

Straw.—Straw was scarce in many of the markets and prices were firm. Rye straw at New York was especially firm and none was available at Philadelphia. Current quotations were given as follows: No. 1 wheat—Boston $19.50, Philadelphia $12, Baltimore, $12, Pittsburgh $14.50, Chicago $11, Kansas City $9.50; No. 1 oat—Boston $20, Baltimore, $12.50, Pittsburgh $15, Chicago $11.50, Kansas City $9.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $38, New York $41.50, Baltimore $30; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $15, Chicago $14.

OLD HAY NEARLY MARKETED

(Concluded from front page)

of the old crop than in the previous year. With a marketable surplus ranging only from 1% to 10% in the various States on June 15 very little old hay will be carried into the new crop year.

The following table shows the estimated percentages of the marketable surplus of hay marketed in the various States by the dates indicated:

Timothy.

State.	Percentage of surplus marketed by—			
	Sept. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921.	Mch. 15, 1922.	June 15. 1922.
Illinois	25	45	70	97
Indiana	20	45	70	95
Michigan	15	30	75	96
Minnesota	15	40	80	98
Missouri	15	35	70	95
New York	15	25	65	90
Ohio	25	55	75	95
Wisconsin	5	30	75	97

Alfalfa.

Arizona	(1)	65	90	100
California	65	80	95	99
Colorado	10	20	70	90
Idaho	5	15	65	90
Kansas	5	30	80	95
Missouri	25	55	75	95
Nebraska	10	40	75	99
New Mexico	35	60	85	99
Texas	(1)	65	90	95
Washington	(1)	30	85	97

Prairie.

Kansas	15	30	65	93
Minnesota	20	40	75	98
Missouri	25	40	60	90
Nebraska	20	30	70	98
N. Dakota	5	(1)	(1)	99
S. Dakota	5	(1)	60	99
Oklahoma	25	30	55	97
Texas	15	35	75	93

[1] Reports received were insufficient to make an estimate.

PRICES SHOW MORE STABILITY.

Prices for all kinds of hay were more stable than during the previous crop year. The average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets at the beginning of the crop year was about $23.50 per ton. This price fluctuated within a range of only $2 per ton until about Apr. 1 when an advance began which carried the price to $26.75 per ton during May. From the first of June the average price declined steadily and closed the year at $23.50, the same price at which the crop year opened. This trend is decidedly different from that of the previous crop year when the price of No. 1 timothy declined from $42 per ton on July 1, 1920, to $23.50 on July 1, 1921.

The trend of alfalfa prices was similar to that of timothy prices, although at the close of the year the decline was slightly more marked; the average price of No. 1 alfalfa dropped from about $25.75 on Apr. 1, 1922, to $18 per ton on June 24. The closing price for the year, however, was only $2.25 lower than at the close of the previous year.

The prairie price range was $13.25–$17 per ton, but during most of the crop year the average price fluctuated between $14 and $16 per ton. The closing price was practically the same as at the beginning of the year.

Notwithstanding the fact that shippers reported a light demand during the greater part of the year the distribution of the crop, which was a normal one, indicates that the movement of hay for the year was generally normal.

The scarcity of hay in New England caused a larger movement than usual to that section from Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, but this was offset by a lighter movement from these States to the Southeastern States where there was an increased amount of local forage.

The lowering of freight rates was instrumental in getting the movement of alfalfa and prairie hay back into more normal channels. Rates were still too high, however, to resume shipments to distant markets and a larger amount of both alfalfa and prairie were marketed near the shipping point than before the advance in freight rates.

Marketing costs were lowered to some extent during the crop year, but the principal decreases were in the costs of preparation and of delivery to market. Except in one or two central western markets the charges at terminals were practically the same as when hay was selling at the peak of war prices. Baling costs, as reported, ranged from about $2 to $3.50 per ton, commission charges 50¢–$2 per ton, and total selling charges at terminal markets $1.50–$4.50 per ton.

It is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that the total production of tame and wild hay will be about 106,780,000 tons compared with 96,802,000 tons for 1921, an increase of a little over 9,000,000 tons.

Reports from shippers throughout the country indicate that the quality of the hay will be good, largely because good weather prevailed generally during the harvesting of most of the market hay.

Dealers in consuming sections state that although the demand at present is light it is about normal for this season of the year. But few orders are reported placed for hay for deferred shipment and the tendency appears to be the same as during the past year, that is, to buy hay as the need develops.

WEEKLY GRAIN MARKET REVIEW

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last year. The corn visible decreased to 28,779,000 bus., compared with 22,196,000 bus. last year. The oats visible was given as 42,400,000 bus., compared with 35,772,000 bus. last year.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms on July 1 is estimated at 4% of last year's crop, or about 31,641,000 bus., compared with 56,707,000 bus. on July 1, 1921, and the average for the 5 years 1916–1920 of 33,442,000 bus.

Exports of wheat and oats inspected out under American grades were only about one-half as large as for the previous week. The exports of corn were only 993,000 bus., compared with 2,476,000 bus. for the week ending July 1.

Cotton

SPOTS AND FUTURES ADVANCE TO HIGH LEVELS FOR SEASON

Upward Swing Followed by Downward Trend—Net Advance, However, Recorded for Week.

The feature of the cotton market during the week ending July 8 was the sensational advance in prices which occurred on July 3 after the issuance af the crop condition report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This report placed the condition of the crop on June 25 at a figure considerably lower than the trade had anticipated. On July 3 prices for future contracts advanced 162 to 191 points and prices for spot cotton gained about 1-5/16¢ per lb., both spots and futures reaching new high levels for the season. The average price of Middling on July 3 in the 10 designated spot markets closed at 23.07¢ per lb. The previous high mark was 22.77¢ reached on June 20.

During the remainder of the week the general tendency of prices was downward although there was a slight upward movement on Friday caused mainly, the reports state, by numerous reports of increasing boll weevil infestation and consequent apprehension of damage to the crop from this pest. The declines were reported to be due largely to the generally favorable weather for crop development throughout the South and to liquidation caused by reports of unsettled financial and political conditions in Germany.

DRY GOODS MARKET DULL.

The week's news indicates that the dry goods market was inactive during the week. It is stated that manufacturers of cotton goods are raising prices for their products, claiming that the level of prices for cotton goods is proportionately lower than that of prices for raw cotton.

The movement of foreign exchange rates during the week was somewhat irregular. Demand sterling closed at 4.44¼, compared with 4.42¼ the previous week. The quotations for German marks touched new low levels during the week.

At the end of the week prices were about 1¢ higher than at the close of the previous week. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 22.71¢ per lb. on July 8, compared with 21.77¢ at the close of the previous week and 11.20¢ for the corresponding day in 1921. The advances in prices for future contracts for the week ranged from 87 points for May contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange to 114 points for December contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. July future contracts at New York advanced 96 points and at New Orleans 108 points. At the end of the week the premium of July contracts over October contracts in the New York market was 3 points. At New Orleans the premium of July contracts over October contracts increased to 40 points during the week. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 13.25d. per lb. on July 7, compared with 12.58d. at the close of the previous week and 8.17d. for the corresponding day in 1921.

Spot sales in the South increased slightly during the week. Sales in the 10 designated markets during the 5 business days totaled 24,149 bales, compared with 21,794 bales the previous week and 54,808 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to July 8, were 3,280,552 bales, compared with 3,166,312 bales for the corresponding period in 1920–21.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for July 8, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each o f the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending July 8, in each of the markets as reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	200	125	125	163	225	200	200	150	250	175	181
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	125	175	150	150	125	175	150	140
Good Middling	100	75	75	88	125	100	100	100	100	100	96
Strict Middling	50	38	50	50	75	75	75	50	50	50	56
Middling	22.50	22.63	22.65	22.50	23.00	22.50	22.50	23.05	23.25	22.50	22.71
	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	50	37	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	56
Low Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	150	128
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	175	175	150	200	225	225	250	250	250	250	215
Good Ordinary [2]	250	275	200	275	325	325	350	350	350	350	305
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 25	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 5
Strict Middling	50	37	50	75	75	50	75	50	50	50	56
Middling [2]	100	100	150	175	175	150	175	175	175	200	158
Strict Low Middling [2]	175	175	225	250	275	225	250	250	250	250	233
Low Middling [2]	275	275	300	325	375	300	325	325	325	350	318
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	125
Strict Middling [2]	200	175	200	200	225	200	250	250	225	250	218
Middling [2]	275	300	300	275	275	275	350	350	325	300	303
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	150	100	150	150	125	125	175	150	150	225	150
Strict Middling [2]	225	200	225	225	175	225	250	225	225	275	225
Middling [2]	300	300	300	300	225	325	325	300	300	325	300
Sales for week.....bales	1,236	363	750	391	1,500	341	3,998	5,357	4,457	5,756	24,149

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton-futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Closing Future Prices for July 8 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
July	22.48	12.23	39.35	22.37	11.74	36.50
October	22.45	12.93	33.14	21.97	12.48	32.65
December	22.25	13.38	31.61	21.80	12.83	31.33
January	21.97	13.40	30.90	21.62	12.90	30.72
March	21.83	13.66	30.26	21.30	13.10	30.10

Highest and Lowest Quotations for Future Contracts at New York Since July 31, 1921.

	July.	October.	December.	January.	March.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Highest	23.25	23.26	23.04	22.75	22.70
Lowest	12.89	15.00	15.03	15.43	16.72

Cotton Movement from August 1 to July 7.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	5,976,817	6,432,310
Port stocks	623,702	1,515,542
Interior receipts	7,109,150	7,340,595
Interior stocks	498,935	1,240,354
Into sight	10,185,148	11,077,001
Northern spinners' takings	2,163,921	1,950,814
Southern spinners' takings	3,911,248	2,759,694
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,440,825	4,368,938

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to July 7.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain	1,699,923	1,667,319
France	739,824	539,288
Germany	1,387,470	1,205,695
Italy	462,912	494,730
Japan	771,829	543,300
China	89,666	46,418
Spain	301,444	235,915
Belgium	164,539	187,716
Other countries	213,464	248,782
Total	5,831,071	5,169,163

Exports for the week ending July 7 amounted to 169,735 bales, compared with 82,297 bales the previous week and 137,017 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

Stocks of American Cotton in Europe July 7.

	1922	1921	1920	1919
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Liverpool	519,000	711,000	716,000	399,000
Manchester	41,000	76,000	129,000	43,000
Continent	409,000	463,000	458,000	211,000

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	23½
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	23¾
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	24
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	24¾
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	21
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	24
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins	26½
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	27½
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	27
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	23
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	26
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins	27½
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	32

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 22½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 23¢ at Memphis on July 8, 1922, and 11½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 10½¢ at Memphis on July 9, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
1 1/16 ins	150	75	100	100
1⅛ ins	375	300	400	650
1 3/16 ins	550	700	700	950
1¼ ins	800	1,000	1,000	1,150

Quotations reported on July 7, for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 39¢ per lb.; No. 2, 37¢; No. 3, 35¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 33¢ per lb. for No. 2 and No. 3 grades.

Crop Reports

SUMMARY OF JULY CROP REPORT.

(Concluded from front page.)

1916–1920 of 1,413,000,000 bus. The condition of the oats crop on July 1 is placed at 74.4% of a normal condition, compared with the average condition for the 5 years, 1916–1920, of 85.5%.

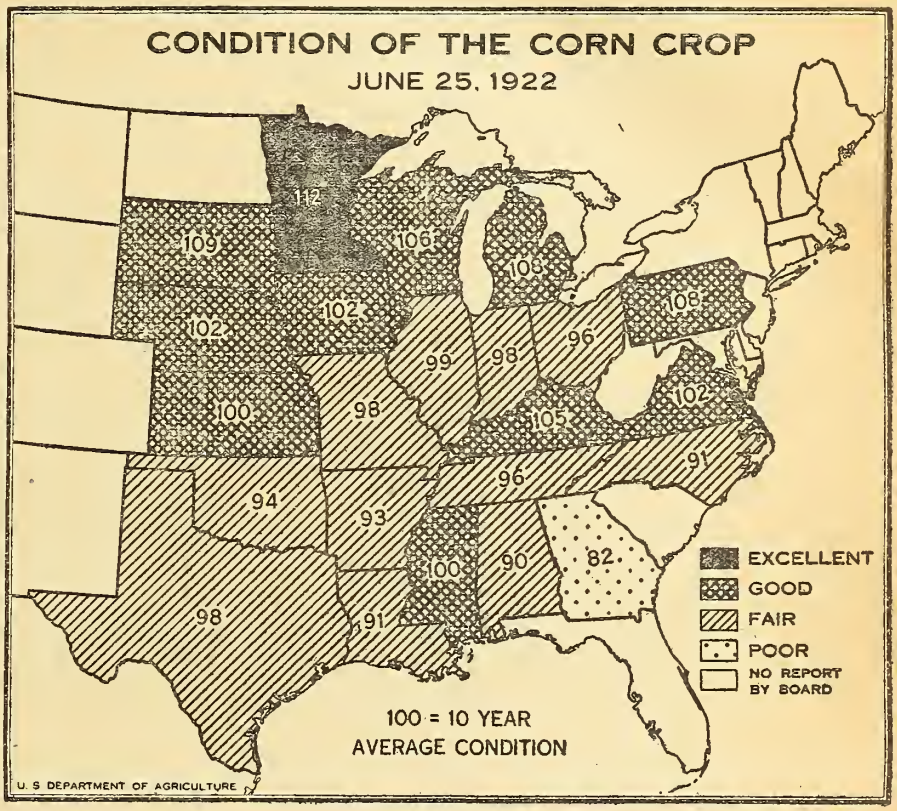
The barley production is forecast at 182,000,000 bus., an amount 31,000,000 bus. larger than the 1921 crop but still 15,000,000 bus. below the average crop for the 5 years, 1916–1920. The production of rye is forecast at 82,000,000 bus., an unusually large crop. The average production for the 5 years, 1916–1920, stands at 67,800,000 bus.

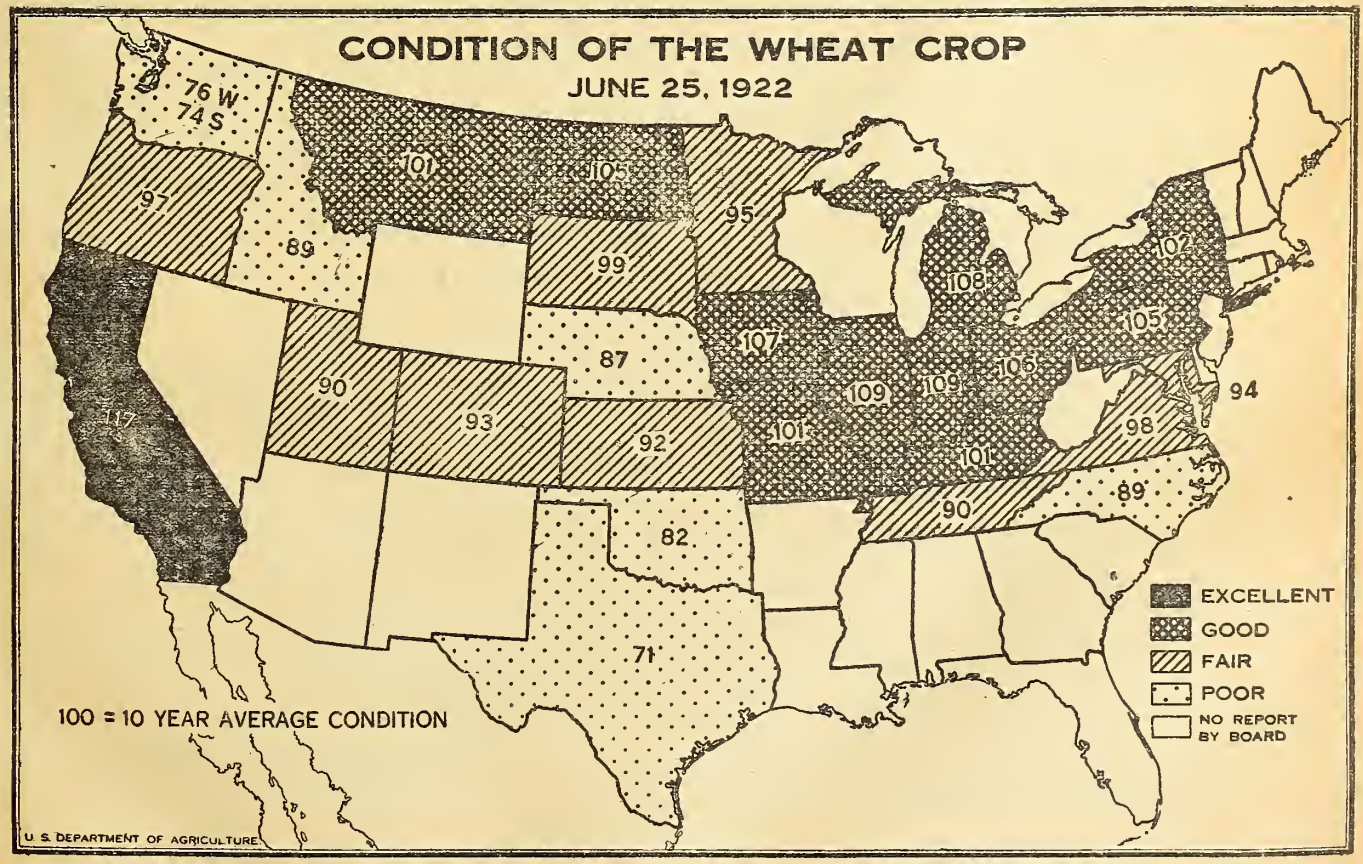
The large production of 429,000,000 bus. is forecast for white potatoes, the 5-year average 1916–1920 being 373,000,000 bus. The production forecast of 111,000,000 bus. for sweet potatoes is also above the 5-year average which stands at 88,800,000 bus.

Tobacco, with a production forecast of 1,415,000,000 lbs., is also relatively high, since the average tobacco production for the 5 years, 1916–1920, stands at 1,378,000,000 lbs.

Hay production, including both tame and wild, is forecast at 107,000,000 tons, an amount about 5,000,000 tons above the average for the past 5 years. The 1922 apple crop, including the commercial portion of 31,400,000 bbls., is forecast at 190,000,000 bus. This amount greatly exceeds the small crop in 1921 and is 11,000,000 bus. greater than the 5-year average. The peach crop is forecast at 54,300,000 bus., a production 10,700,000 bus. greater than the average for the 5 years, 1916–1920.

Rice production is forecast at 39,100,000 bus., compared with 36,500,000 bus. in 1921 and the 5-year average of 41,700,000 bus. Flax production is forecast at 10,700,000 bus., compared with 8,100,000 bus. in 1921 and the 5-year average of 11,000,000 bus. Details of the entire July crop report, including the condition of certain crops in Florida and California, are given in the tables on the next ten pages.





ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS JULY 1, 1922, WITH COMPARISONS.

State.	Corn.						Winter wheat.					Spring wheat.					All wheat.		
	Preliminary acreage, 1922.		Condition, July 1.		Production.		Condition, July 1.		Production.			Condition, July 1.		Production.			Stock on farms July 1.		
					1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922, forecast from condition.			1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922, forecast from condition.				1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922, forecast from condition.		1921	1922	
	Per cent of 1921.	Total.	10-year average.	1922			10-year average.	1922		June 1.	July 1.	10-year average.	1922		June 1.	July 1.		Total.	Per cent of 1921 crop.
	P. ct.	1,000 acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.
Maine	120	36	80	80	1,500	1,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	98	187	274	288	14	7	4.0
New Hampshire	100	25	82	82	1,325	1,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	105	86	82	80	4,510	3,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	89	126	223	208	31	4	3.0
Massachusetts	102	66	84	86	3,120	3,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	104	15	87	93	644	642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	102	75	84	88	3,848	3,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	99	790	78	82	36,708	30,123	87	89	8,385	9,066	9,104	84	90	362	403	425	1,735	612	7.0
New Jersey	100	241	84	94	11,327	10,647	87	94	1,539	1,569	1,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	51	3.3
Pennsylvania	100	1,589	85	92	76,272	70,901	88	92	23,625	26,294	25,464	89	90	225	256	256	2,043	1,670	7.0
Delaware	100	177	86	88	6,549	5,919	85	90	1,300	1,823	1,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	32	2.5
Maryland	100	645	86	92	25,155	25,516	85	80	7,952	9,657	8,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610	278	3.5
Virginia	102	1,942	88	90	47,600	54,182	86	84	8,301	11,118	10,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,004	390	4.7
West Virginia	102	604	88	92	20,128	20,004	90	80	3,125	3,416	3,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	188	6.0
North Carolina	99	2,526	87	79	49,254	45,897	82	73	4,500	5,892	5,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	557	135	3.0
South Carolina	104	2,103	83	70	32,959	30,914	80	66	1,298	1,303	1,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	13	1.0
Georgia	99	4,618	84	69	69,975	56,081	81	64	1,449	1,328	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	29	2.0
Florida	96	756	83	81	11,032	10,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	103	4,003	85	82	159,326	150,993	80	85	28,272	42,798	40,135	85	82	425	395	459	2,739	2,009	7.0
Indiana	101	4,765	84	82	169,848	170,749	76	83	24,144	33,977	32,046	80	75	48	66	63	1,872	968	4.0
Illinois	98	8,819	85	84	305,966	303,726	76	83	42,638	51,613	47,259	83	70	2,596	2,540	2,498	2,229	1,221	2.7
Michigan	102	1,737	83	90	66,417	62,532	79	85	13,712	16,423	16,154	84	84	360	520	514	1,384	704	5.0
Wisconsin	105	2,216	84	89	97,482	88,751	87	83	1,424	1,683	1,697	90	86	1,388	1,556	1,526	515	127	4.5
Minnesota	102	3,396	82	92	140,507	131,221	84	84	1,288	1,551	1,570	88	84	23,655	30,926	30,119	1,972	1,023	4.1
Iowa	98	10,123	89	91	444,190	396,113	85	91	8,928	12,580	12,318	89	79	1,174	1,417	1,383	859	556	5.5
Missouri	97	5,913	84	82	182,880	160,005	78	79	34,390	43,754	40,715	82	74	72	69	59	2,636	1,378	4.0
North Dakota	110	666	77	86	16,940	16,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	89	73,264	88,681	93,960	4,012	2,198	3.0
South Dakota	103	4,044	85	93	125,632	127,871	86	87	1,050	1,469	1,503	86	85	24,930	31,223	33,000	2,288	1,299	5.0
Nebraska	100	7,419	88	90	207,732	200,313	82	71	57,559	54,984	50,651	84	67	2,316	3,375	2,980	6,653	3,592	6.0
Kansas	115	5,291	83	83	102,142	94,417	78	72	128,564	117,174	109,447	74	72	131	179	167	9,729	5,148	4.0
Kentucky	101	3,241	87	91	82,150	94,378	82	83	6,340	8,644	7,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	190	3.0
Tennessee	92	3,235	86	83	90,713	80,552	82	74	4,500	5,196	4,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	112	2.5
Alabama	90	3,638	82	74	62,651	53,035	80	68	210	205	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	4.0
Mississippi	90	2,855	81	81	57,096	51,339	82	76	84	92	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	1.0
Louisiana	92	1,652	82	75	35,022	29,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	99	6,165	80	78	156,920	122,622	78	55	20,810	11,304	9,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	416	2.0
Oklahoma	101	3,108	85	80	76,925	52,214	77	63	47,325	31,786	30,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,704	946	2.0
Arkansas	93	2,543	83	77	60,148	47,387	84	84	958	847	821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	24	2.5
Montana	120	240	84	87	2,560	5,638	72	80	4,228	5,280	5,280	81	82	23,940	31,501	30,620	1,578	1,408	5.0
Wyoming	112	63	89	94	1,232	1,540	85	85	738	704	734	90	94	2,686	3,243	3,454	431	137	4.0
Colorado	103	1,135	88	90	15,979	23,494	86	80	16,152	21,583	22,053	87	78	7,087	8,298	7,675	2,022	1,394	6.0
New Mexico	110	319	88	85	6,409	7,863	83	27	2,142	360	243	91	80	946	1,104	1,128	143	124	4.0
Arizona	110	38	92	90	1,015	1,129	91	92	840	1,330	1,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	17	2.0
Utah	102	21	92	92	517	618	87	78	2,985	2,639	2,318	91	89	3,314	3,277	3,292	640	504	8.0
Nevada	102	1	92	95	29	32	94	94	61	48	49	94	91	432	593	581	21	20	4.0
Idaho	110	52	90	92	1,598	1,842	88	78	10,279	8,712	8,155	90	88	16,800	15,633	15,655	1,722	1,083	4.0
Washington	100	60	89	92	2,400	2,318	88	67	37,457	27,253	23,677	85	63	17,205	17,613	14,091	1,250	1,093	2.0
Oregon	100	66	91	91	1,980	2,042	92	85	20,125	18,533	17,868	88	70	4,192	3,810	3,259	1,121	365	1.5
California	100	116	90	90	4,060	4,072	78	91	8,355	13,347	13,243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	167	2.0
United States	99.4	103,234	84.8	85.1	3,080,372	2,860,245	81.0	77.0	587,032	607,333	569,276	85.7	83.7	207,861	247,175	247,660	56,707	31,641	4.0

CONDENSED SUMMARY OF ACREAGE, CONDITION, PRODUCTION, YIELD, AND FARM PRICE OF IMPORTANT CROPS.

Crop.	Acreage, 1922.		Condition. (Per cent of normal.)			Production. (000,000 omitted.)				Yield per acre.			Farm price, July 1.	
						1922								
	Per cent of 1921.	Acres.	July 1, 1922.	10-yr. av., July 1.	June 1, 1922.	July forecast.	June forecast.	1921, Dec. estimate.	1916–1920 av.	1922 forecast.[1]	1921, Dec. estimate.	1916–1920 av.	1922	1921
Wheat:						Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	P. bu.	P. bu.
Winter	89.3	38,131,000	77.0	81.0	81.9	569	607	587	566	14.9	13.7	14.9	.....	.....
Spring	94.6	118,639,000	83.7	85.7	90.7	248	247	208	233	13.3	10.5	11.2	.....	.....
All	91.0	56,770,000	78.9	82.7	84.3	817	855	795	799	14.4	12.7	13.7	$1.026	$1.122
Corn	99.4	103,234,000	85.1	84.8	.....	2,860	.....	3,080	2,831	27.7	29.7	27.0	.622	.622
Oats	93.3	41,822,000	74.4	85.5	85.5	1,187	1,305	1,061	1,413	28.4	23.7	33.2	.373	.356
Barley	104.3	7,550,000	82.6	86.6	90.1	182	191	151	197	24.1	20.9	24.1	.522	.506
Rye	121.8	5,148,000	89.9	86.5	92.5	82	80.8	57.9	67.8	15.9	13.7	13.9	.776	1.038
Potatoes:														
White	110.8	4,228,000	87.3	87.6	.....	429	.....	347	373	101.4	90.9	95.7	1.033	.699
Sweet	105.8	1,128,000	88.2	86.0	.....	111	.....	98.7	88.8	98.7	92.6	96.9	1.190	1.250
						Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		
Tobacco	122.9	1,763,000	82.4	82.0	.....	1,415	.....	[2] 1,075	1,378	802.4	[2] 749.4	814.2	.....	.....
						Bus.		Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.		
Flax	115.1	1,341,000	87.6	84.9	.....	10.7	.....	8.1	11.0	8.0	7.0	6.4	2.230	1.458
Rice	110.8	1,009,000	88.6	88.8	.....	39.1	.....	[2] 36.5	41.7	38.7	[2] 40.1	39.1	.....	.....
						Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	P. ton.	P. ton.
Hay, all	100.2	74,345,000	88.7	85.3	91.1	107	106	96.8	102	1.44	1.30	1.41	11.91	12.61
						Bales.		Bales.	Bales.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	P. lb.	P. lb.
Cotton	110.0	34,852,000	[3] 71.2	[3] 76.9	[3] 69.6	11.1	.....	[4] 8.0	[4] 11.9	151.9	124.5	163.2	.204	.096
Apples:						Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.				P. bu.	P. bu.
Total	.....	.....	66.8	60.9	72.7	190	180	98.1	179	.....	.....	.....	1.993	1.700
						Bbls.		Bbls.	Bbls.					
Commercial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.4	.....	21.2	26.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						Bus.		Bus.	Bus.					
Peaches	.....	.....	74.3	57.8	77.1	54.3	53.6	32.7	43.6	.....	.....	.....	[5] 1.720	[5] 1.893

[1] Interpreted from condition reports. [2] Revised July 1, 1922.
[3] Condition on the 25th of the preceding month. [4] Census. [5] Price June 15.

STOCKS OF WHEAT ON FARMS, JULY 1, 1896–1922.

Year.	Per cent of total crop.	Stocks.	Year.	Per cent of total crop.	Stocks.
		Bushels.			Bushels.
1896	8.5	39,187,000	1910	5.3	35,680,000
1897	5.5	23,347,000	1911	5.4	34,071,000
1898	3.4	17,839,000	1912	3.8	23,876,000
1899	9.5	64,061,000	1913	4.9	35,515,000
1900	9.3	50,900,000	1914	4.2	32,236,000
1901	5.8	30,552,000	1915	3.3	28,972,000
1902	7.0	52,437,000	1916	7.3	74,731,000
1903	6.3	42,540,000	1917	2.5	15,611,000
1904	5.7	36,634,000	1918	1.3	8,063,000
1905	4.4	24,257,000	1919	2.1	19,261,000
1906	6.6	46,053,000	1920	5.1	49,546,000
1907	7.5	54,853,000	1921	6.8	56,707,000
1908	5.3	33,797,000	1922	4.0	31,641,000
1909	2.3	15,062,000			

New Jersey's sweet potato shipments the past season were 700 cars less than the year before, having filled only 2,225 cars.

Georgia shipped an average of 500 cars of watermelons per day during the latter part of June. That is equal to 500,000 melons per day.

ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS JULY 1, 1922, WITH COMPARISONS—Continued.

State.	Oats.					Barley.					Flaxseed.						Rice.					
	Condition July 1.		Production.			Condition July 1.		Production.			Preliminary acreage, 1922		Condition July 1.		Production.		Preliminary acreage, 1922.		Condition July 1.		Production.	
	10-year average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition. June 1.	1922 forecast from condition. July 1.	10-year average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition June 1.	1922 forecast from condition July 1.	Per cent of 1921.	Total.	10-year average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition.	Per cent of 1921.	Total.	10-year average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	1,000 acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	1,000 acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Me.	92	97	4,340	4,943	5,067	89	93	104	106	110												
N. H.	92	95	630	714	722	90	92	23	30	29												
Vt.	91	94	2,673	3,348	3,353	90	90	200	276	275												
Mass.	90	92	279	358	359																	
R. I.	89	95	28	30	32																	
Conn.	89	93	330	346	358																	
N. Y.	86	92	24,912	36,440	37,023	85	92	3,318	4,361	4,549												
N. J.	89	91	1,728	2,268	2,293																	
Pa.	89	92	35,283	42,600	42,711	89	90	280	320	319												
Del.	85	90	168	187	192																	
Md.	87	91	1,620	1,716	1,826	89	87	120	118	118												
Va.	85	87	3,342	3,971	3,755	89	91	207	256	246												
W. Va.	89	86	4,620	5,410	5,057																	
N. C.	81	86	3,030	3,794	3,509																	
S. C.	79	87	8,112	9,468	9,360												101	7	84	84	175	171
Ga.	79	69	8,652	9,598	8,340												95	3	86	80	78	74
Fla.	77	65	533	536	505												80	3	88	86	88	70
Ohio.	84	77	37,122	53,260	49,643	87	75	2,037	2,304	2,194												
Ind.	83	52	45,072	47,912	34,027	85	60	1,235	1,294	998												
Ill.	83	63	121,741	132,754	110,767	91	81	4,550	5,913	5,169												
Mich.	84	87	28,101	54,620	52,897	85	88	4,112	5,602	5,607												
Wis.	92	90	63,958	98,578	96,658	91	87	10,642	14,145	13,436	105	6	90	94	63	78						
Minn.	90	82	94,176	132,341	124,572	88	85	17,720	21,835	21,087	100	287	87	88	2,726	2,728						
Iowa.	90	75	154,960	205,024	187,740	92	82	3,901	5,135	4,652	91	10	90	84	96	94						
Mo.	82	50	42,960	28,038	21,913	85	72	154	154	125												
N. Dak.	86	90	49,761	63,564	67,437	86	88	16,988	21,208	21,701	135	535	86	89	2,534	4,048						
S. Dak.	89	75	58,300	76,702	67,734	88	85	17,323	23,672	23,157	116	251	89	88	1,404	2,098						
Nebr.	86	62	70,054	70,547	55,956	86	62	4,915	6,658	4,920	100	3	88	97	24	27						
Kans.	77	53	38,827	39,377	30,356	75	64	13,200	18,176	14,540	115	23	83	74	134	130						
Ky.	82	73	5,567	6,561	5,420	90	90	144	173	162												
Tenn.	81	66	5,330	5,963	4,472	85	85	189	232	216												
Ala.	78	70	6,776	5,474	4,848												90	1	85	83	20	26
Miss.	79	82	2,940	2,814	2,780												90	1	86	85	20	29
La.	82	78	1,265	1,171	1,134												111	533	88	92	16,560	18,878
Tex.	76	66	33,570	48,255	41,156	76	68	1,872	2,213	1,842							108	167	89	84	5,596	5,331
Okla.	72	63	35,300	35,330	34,849	73	68	2,684	2,673	2,588												
Ark.	82	83	6,600	6,431	6,464												122	152	90	84	6,688	6,384
Mont.	82	85	10,787	15,722	16,422	83	90	1,200	1,693	1,644	100	225	82	84	1,125	1,512						
Wyo.	92	93	4,500	5,146	5,295	93	92	232	276	282	115	1	92	92	6	7						
Colo.	90	84	6,727	7,739	7,182	90	85	4,444	5,854	5,666												
N. Mex.	90	80	1,690	1,877	1,843	91	80	239	272	264												
Ariz.	93	92	630	738	754	91	91	928	1,002	970												
Utah.	94	93	2,876	3,476	3,478	93	91	512	704	682												
Nev.	94	95	113	165	167	95	94	187	221	226												
Idaho.	92	88	7,740	6,847	6,846	92	87	2,784	3,004	2,921												
Wash.	90	73	10,500	8,636	7,299	88	70	2,797	2,267	1,960												
Oreg.	92	70	8,704	9,089	7,196	91	83	2,240	2,253	2,211												
Calif.	83	89	3,780	4,756	4,859	83	90	29,700	36,846	36,720							105	142	91	88	[1] 7,290	8,122
United States	85.5	74.4	1,060,737	1,304,664	1,186,626	86.6	82.6	151,181	191,246	181,586	115.1	1,341	84.9	87.6	8,112	10,722	110.8	1,009	88.8	88.6	[1] 36,515	39,085

[1] Revision July 1, 1922, California and United States increased 1,410,000 bushels.

Indiana Increases Onion Acreage—Condition of Crop on July 1 Below Normal.

Reports from the field service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture dated July 7 indicate in a preliminary way that 4,500 acres have been planted to commercial onions in Indiana, compared with 3,900 acres in 1921. The acreages in the more important counties are: Whitley, 970 acres; Noble, 650 acres; Starke, 500 acres; DeKalb, 385 acres; Jasper, 370 acres; Steuben, 344 acres; and Kosciusko, 319 acres.

The condition of commercial onions in Indiana as a whole was below average on July 1. Early rains necessitated considerable replanting, and left thin stands, especially in the low places. This condition is more noticeable in Noble and Steuben counties, but appears in all sections.

Recent showers in most of the sections have broken the prolonged period of dry weather which followed the early rains. A majority of the fields show good color and the onions are doing well, but because of the prevalence of thin fields in some sections, not more than 65% of a normal crop is indicated for the State.

The following table gives the estimated acreages in the various counties for 1922 and the final acreage figures for 1921:

County.	1921	1922
	Acres.	Acres.
Allen	125	160
Clark	20	20
DeKalb	340	385
Elkhart	130	180
Fulton	150	210
Jasper	240	370
Kosciusko	204	319
Lagrange	50	60
Laporte	25	20
Marshall	205	186
Noble	397	650
St. Joseph	115	170
Starke	500	500
Steuben	374	344
Whitley	700	970
Total	3,575	4,544

Increased Acreage of Onions and Celery in Ohio.

The field service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported on June 29 that 6,100 acres have been planted to commercial onions in Ohio, compared with 5,600 acres in 1921 and 6,500 acres in 1920. Rains have hindered care of the crop and promoted growth of weeds in some sections, but probably not more than 200 acres will be abandoned. The 4,000 acres in Hardin County are mostly in good condition, although some stands are thin.

Increased acreage of commercial celery in Ohio is expected, although some of it had not been planted on June 29. In Starke County the celery acreage has increased to 200 acres from 120 acres last year. The condition of the crop is generally good and the movement has already begun. Medina County's 80 acres are about the same as last year and the movement will start before Aug. 1. The crop from the usual 125 acres of celery in Huron County will move mostly after July 15.

ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS JULY 1, 1922, WITH COMPARISONS—Continued.

State.	Hay (all). Condition July 1. 10-yr. average.	Hay (all). Condition July 1. 1922	Hay (all). Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Hay (all). Production. 1922, forecast from condition.	Timothy. Condition, July 1. 10-yr. average.	Timothy. 1922	Clover. 10-yr. average.	Clover. 1922	Alfalfa. 10-yr. average.	Alfalfa. 1922	Millet. 10-yr. average.	Millet. 1922	Pasture. 10-yr. average.	Pasture. 1922	Field peas. 10-yr. average.	Field peas. 1922
	P. ct.	Pct.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	P. ct.	P. ct	P. ct.	P. ct	P. ct.	P. ct	P. ct.	P. ct	P. ct.	P. ct	P. ct.	P. c
Maine	86	102	1,009	1,732	86	103	87	99	.....	98	85	88	90	102	.....	95
New Hamp	87	104	438	646	88	100	89	103	91	85	89	97	90	103	.....	.....
Vermont	87	101	958	1,456	87	100	85	101	87	99	89	84	92	101	.....	95
Massachusetts	86	93	541	605	88	96	91	94	85	95	86	88	89	98	.....	.....
Rhode Island	88	85	51	55	89	90	88	84	86	86	89	81	89	95	.....	.....
Connecticut	88	95	423	471	88	94	90	94	88	94	90	88	90	96	.....	.....
New York	80	91	4,960	7,003	80	91	82	94	90	97	85	88	87	96	84	89
New Jersey	84	86	424	470	83	87	83	90	90	96	84	.....	84	93	88	91
Pennsylvania	82	92	3,658	4,622	83	90	80	95	89	95	85	90	88	93	90	93
Delaware	82	85	89	100	82	85	81	82	88	90	90	88	80	85	88	85
Maryland	79	88	531	576	80	88	77	88	89	89	82	80	80	84	88	90
Virginia	77	87	939	1,125	76	89	77	82	87	90	84	86	84	94	87	91
West Virginia	81	92	882	1,057	80	93	81	93	89	92	87	92	88	96	90	90
North Carolina	85	92	753	725	85	96	85	90	87	91	86	86	87	95	85	88
South Carolina	83	86	366	365	88	.....	83	88	86	90	84	84	84	90	84	84
Georgia	84	82	629	501	83	.....	82	85	85	85	83	75	85	90	85	84
Florida	87	87	85	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	89	88	88
Ohio	82	93	4,084	4,885	81	91	81	93	89	94	85	92	88	93	88	91
Indiana	82	92	2,451	3,332	81	89	81	92	88	93	83	83	87	84	85	90
Illinois	81	94	3,817	4,815	79	90	82	97	88	95	84	86	85	88	82	88
Michigan	78	93	2,994	4,399	78	93	80	95	87	97	84	87	86	91	88	92
Wisconsin	88	90	4,573	5,224	87	90	87	90	89	80	89	86	91	90	90	91
Minnesota	89	86	5,369	5,546	87	86	88	90	90	93	89	85	90	85	90	94
Iowa	88	85	5,210	4,954	87	82	88	90	92	92	92	86	96	83	94	89
Missouri	78	76	3,758	3,707	76	73	80	91	88	92	80	75	83	78	84	85
North Dakota	84	97	3,605	4,216	81	96	83	97	87	97	84	92	86	94	.....	95
South Dakota	93	86	4,158	4,841	90	80	91	85	94	90	89	90	93	90	91	95
Nebraska	90	73	4,712	4,851	89	75	90	80	90	70	89	73	91	73	91	99
Kansas	84	88	3,810	4,320	84	83	85	92	85	85	80	75	88	90	86	85
Kentucky	81	89	1,127	1,228	80	88	82	90	89	92	82	83	85	90	85	87
Tennessee	82	89	1,586	1,604	82	90	82	89	87	92	83	83	84	92	85	85
Alabama	80	85	801	690	83	86	82	87	84	85	81	77	82	92	83	79
Mississippi	83	90	532	617	86	.....	82	93	84	90	78	87	85	94	82	86
Louisiana	86	90	286	295	.....	.....	86	89	88	90	86	78	88	94	83	81
Texas	86	91	1,105	1,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	89	80	81	87	95	84	83
Oklahoma	87	90	1,868	1,919	91	86	90	92	87	90	83	80	87	88	87	90
Arkansas	86	87	859	815	85	80	87	87	91	85	83	75	88	83	84	83
Montana	86	96	2,407	2,762	85	93	86	95	88	98	82	92	88	101	88	90
Wyoming	93	96	1,423	1,690	92	93	93	89	92	94	88	90	97	97	94	95
Colorado	91	87	2,914	2,718	94	87	93	88	90	86	90	85	92	82	92	93
New Mexico	89	75	499	367	91	75	87	90	90	85	84	80	86	70	90	80
Arizona	92	89	465	582	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	89	.....	.....	85	90	.....	.....
Utah	88	94	1,401	1,533	94	92	93	90	84	95	94	70	92	92	90	89
Nevada	93	99	672	745	91	101	90	100	92	97	.....	.....	94	102	.....	.....
Idaho	90	89	3,180	2,933	89	88	91	91	91	92	90	90	92	90	90	93
Washington	91	82	2,666	2,020	92	77	94	85	91	88	.....	.....	92	73	91	77
Oregon	92	85	2,544	2,178	94	90	94	88	92	91	90	95	94	82	92	80
California	84	88	5,187	4,362	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	94	.....	.....	83	83	.....	.....
United States	85.3	88.7	96,802	106,780	82.0	88.3	83.2	92.0	89.3	88.9	83.8	81.1	87.7	89.0	85.0	85.7

State.	Grain sorghums. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Per cent of 1921.	Grain sorghums. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Total.	Grain sorghums. Condition July 1. 10-yr. average.	Grain sorghums. Condition July 1. 1922	Grain sorghums. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Grain sorghums. Production. 1922, forecast from condition.	Beans. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Per cent of 1922.	Beans. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Total.	Beans. Condition, July 1. 10-yr. average.	Beans. Condition, July 1. 1922	Beans. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Beans. Production. 1922 forecast from condition.
	P. ct.	1,000 acres.	P. ct.	P. ct	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	1,000 acres.	P. ct	P. ct	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hamp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	97	85	82	1,072	1,193
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....	87	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	85	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	.....	.....	87	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	85	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	.....	.....	86	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	163	429	87	89	2,972	4,810
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	.....	.....	86	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	93	92	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	.....	84	81	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	90	80	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	135	1,158	82	85	18,361	23,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	86	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	.....	.....	83	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	81	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	85	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	101	1,970	86	88	56,550	55,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	108	1,339	86	87	26,040	28,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	85	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	87	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	118	280	90	85	3,910	5,117	240	92	89	88	342	810
New Mexico	110	147	86	85	3,323	3,624	116	122	88	65	830	650
Arizona	75	30	93	90	1,200	999	112	9	90	92	68	75
Utah	.....	.....	93	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	18	88	93	216	221
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	95	133	90	95	4,340	4,296	120	326	88	90	3,618	4,988
United States	110.0	5,057	85.3	87.2	115,110	121,183	141.8	1,093	....	87.1	9,118	12,747

Summary of Foreign Crop Prospects.

(Prepared as of July 12.)

General crop conditions in Europe as a whole for the first half of June ranged from normal to slightly below normal. England and Hungary are feeling the lack of rain; Russia, Austria and the Prussian State in Germany have experienced average conditions. In Rumania and Yugoslavia crop prospects are good. Canada reports excellent growing conditions. In the Saltillo consular district of Mexico the weather is more favorable than it has been for years. Conditions are fair in Australia although rain is generally needed.

The forecast for the wheat yield of Italy is placed at 164,000,000 bus. compared with 193,000,000 bus. in 1921. The probable wheat harvest for Canada is placed at about 338,000,000 bus., compared with 301,000,000 bus. last year. The wheat crop of China is estimated at 175,000,000 bus., compared with 150,000,000 bus., the estimated production in 1921.

Great Britain.—According to a recent cablegram from the agricultural commissioner in London, the estimate of crop conditions in Great Britain, as published in the London Times, is 93.36% of the average condition for wheat, 76.3% for barley, 74.19% for oats, 85.77% for beans, 83.97% for potatoes, and 75.5% for root crops. The hay crop is reported to be the smallest ever gathered.

Norway.—The July 1 condition of crops in Norway, according to a recent radiogram, is 90% of the average condition in the case of wheat, 104% for rye, 96% for barley, 95% for oats, and 95% for potatoes.

Netherlands.—The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture issued a statement on June 16 indicating that the condition of crops this year was poorer than at the same time last year.

Germany.—General crop conditions in Prussia, excluding Waldeck and Pyrmont, at the beginning of June were nearly normal, with the exception of winter wheat, winter barley, winter rape, and unirrigated meadows. Improvements over the condition at the beginning of May were reported in the cases of winter wheat, mixed winter grains, and the hay and grass crops. In nearly all cases prospects were poorer than they were at the same time last year.

Rumania.—Rumanian fields are in good condition and it is anticipated that all crops will yield well this year.

Yugoslavia.—In Yugoslavia good crops of flax, hemp, and tobacco are expected.

Russia.—According to a telegraphic communication the conditions in Russia up to June 16 were above average in the southeastern part and in the Ukraine, below average in the northwestern part, and about average in the remainder of the country.

Canada.—Growing conditions in Canada are favorable. Officials have estimated the total area under wheat this year at 22,464,000

ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS JULY 1, 1922, WITH COMPARISONS—Continued.

State.	Tobacco. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Per cent of 1921.	Tobacco. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Total.	Tobacco. Condition July 1. 10-year average.	Tobacco. Condition July 1. 1922	Tobacco. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Tobacco. Production. 1922 forecast from condition.	Potatoes. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Per cent of 1921.	Potatoes. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Total.	Potatoes. Condition July 1. 10-year average.	Potatoes. Condition July 1. 1922.	Potatoes. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Potatoes. Production. 1922. forecast from condition.	Sweet potatoes. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Per cent of 1921.	Sweet potatoes. Preliminary acreage, 1922. Total	Sweet potatoes. Condition July 1. 10-year average.	Sweet potatoes. Condition July 1. 1922.	Sweet potatoes. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Sweet potatoes. Production. 1922 forecast from condition.	Rye. Condition July 1. 10-year average.	Rye. Condition July 1. 1922	Rye. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Rye. Production. 1922 forecast from condition. June 1.	Rye. Production. 1922 forecast from condition. July 1.
	P.ct.	1,000 acres.	P.ct.	P.ct.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	P.ct.	1,000 acres.	P.ct.	P.ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P.ct.	1,000 acres.	P.ct.	P.ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P.ct.	P.ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Me.							105	135	89	84	37,152	25,515											
N. H.							104	15	87	83	2,240	1,868											
Vt.							105	26	88	89	3,750	3,286											
Mass.	97	10	90	81	13,700	14,013	100	29	88	91	3,335	3,431							94	97	30	38	39
R. I.							112	3	89	93	345	385											
Conn.	93	29	91	81	45,074	39,933	110	25	89	92	2,369	2,645							94	90	95	99	97
N. Y.	92	2	89	86	2,500	2,408	104	343	87	88	33,990	34,712							90	92	806	856	875
N. J.							102	97	85	93	9,025	11,727	115	20	86	93	1,870	2,697	94	96	998	1,021	1,043
Pa.	98	41	90	95	61,320	60,372	105	264	89	91	21,586	24,985	97	2	89	92	248	248	93	93	3,008	3,301	3,232
Del.							95	10	83	90	500	918	116	10	88	96	900	1,344	90	93	44	60	60
Md.	136	35	86	95	18,590	29,925	105	51	85	88	3,185	4,802	110	10	90	95	900	1,340	90	90	238	266	260
Va.	125	209	81	92	91,850	161,515	104	141	85	83	14,688	15,214	105	46	88	90	4,180	5,796	90	87	418	486	453
W. Va.	110	9	86	85	6,000	6,962	103	49	89	87	4,080	4,561	101	3	91	94	345	364	92	90	120	133	130
N. C.	113	508	78	69	[1] 252,000	280,416	99	46	86	84	4,048	3,980	104	106	88	89	10,302	10,849	88	88	273	363	355
S. C.	112	90	77	65	50,400	52,650	110	33	82	80	2,550	2,772	125	104	86	85	7,885	9,724	85	83	50	51	50
Ga.	80	11	85	67	7,896	6,264	110	25	85	84	1,725	1,827	104	152	88	87	12,410	13,356	85	84	108	107	108
Fla.	75	3	88	91	3,600	3,030	150	26	83	86	1,564	2,393	100	32	87	88	2,720	3,210					
Ohio.	124	52	85	85	38,640	47,736	105	122	87	85	6,728	9,437	105	3	88	90	321	316	90	87	1,079	1,341	1,268
Ind.	125	18	81	76	12,250	14,911	103	72	86	77	3,570	5,322	103	3	87	87	396	321	89	84	3,978	4,845	4,418
Ill.			88				99	120	84	78	6,413	8,237	100	9	86	89	990	881	89	88	3,349	3,693	3,494
Mich.							107	364	89	92	27,200	35,162							88	90	8,346	9,765	9,649
Wis.	85	41	92	95	61,488	51,414	104	328	90	90	21,420	34,538							90	91	4,756	6,563	6,492
Minn.							110	404	88	90	27,525	42,905							87	91	10,185	12,891	12,785
Iowa.							98	94	92	79	4,128	6,832	150	4	89	92	312	401	92	93	515	593	580
Mo.	125	5	84	79	3,700	4,503	110	90	80	68	4,756	5,508	100	14	86	81	1,400	1,270	86	83	280	366	334
N. Dak.							175	210	89	92	11,520	19,900							76	92	9,306	21,897	24,328
S. Dak.							125	100	92	90	4,400	8,550							88	95	3,056	4,534	4,657
Nebr.							113	115	89	80	8,160	8,004							90	77	1,714	1,938	1,841
Kans.							100	65	80	75	4,160	4,241	100	4	86	90	500	418	84	80	1,138	1,122	1,156
Ky.	145	558	81	88	325,710	520,502	102	59	82	82	3,770	4,693	101	18	89	90	1,872	1,798	88	85	180	239	214
Tenn.	135	142	81	84	78,750	118,087	96	34	83	88	1,820	2,663	95	42	88	83	4,400	3,939	83	80	152	208	202
Ala.			77		1,500		194	62	82	82	2,400	4,931	121	163	83	88	12,150	15,492	82	86	12	11	11
Miss.							98	16	82	86	1,088	1,362	102	109	83	90	8,560	10,987					
La.			85		450		100	27	79	79	1,809	1,792	97	85	85	89	8,272	7,868					
Tex.							105	39	72	75	2,072	2,398	99	99	85	90	8,200	9,177	76	63	156	186	144
Okla.							105	38	80	86	2,088	2,647	100	27	88	89	2,646	2,643	82	72	408	302	288
Ark.							95	31	79	78	1,815	2,176	95	51	85	84	5,670	5,098	86	87	9	11	10
Mont.							111	49	88	91	5,060	6,599							83	90	590	925	983
Wyo.							120	23	91	96	2,052	3,202							93	90	315	332	321
Colo.							166	149	91	86	11,070	18,580							90	86	1,058	1,201	1,161
N. Mex.							110	4	89	91	296	393	100	1	91	92	126	137					
Ariz.							175	7	91	70	460	539	200	2	95	91	125	289					
Utah.							142	21	92	91	2,415	3,516							92	93	140	161	156
Nev.							145	6	94	95	592	1,054											
Idaho.							139	79	91	92	10,545	13,664							92	90	160	132	130
Wash.							109	60	92	88	7,425	8,184							92	71	294	251	202
Oreg.							107	46	94	86	3,870	5,222							93	85	554	527	472
Calif.							103	76	89	95	10,064	11,335	113	9	93	94	960	1,371					
U.S.	122.9	1,763	82.0	82.4	[1] 1,075,41	1,414,641	110.8	4,228	87.6	87.3	346,823	428,607	105.8	1,128	86.0	88.2	98,660	111,334	86.5	89.9	57,918	80,815	81,998

[1] Revised July 1, 1922, and North Carolina and United States reduced 42,264,000 lbs.

acres, compared with 23,261,000 in 1921, and the production at 338,000,000 bus., compared with 301,000,000 bus. last year. Oats acreage is reported as 16,933,000 acres, compared with 16,949,000 acres in 1921, and the condition is slightly better than at the same time last year.

Mexico, Saltillo consular district.—After more than four years of dry weather and consequent poor crops a series of heavy showers about the middle of June proved sufficient to enable the farmers to plant their crops so a larger acreage than usual is expected this year.

Argentina.—General rains have given the wheat and linseed crops a good start in Argentina.

Algeria.—The cereal harvest of Algeria is reported as much below normal.

Tunis.—The barley harvest and the wheat prospect are both poor this year.

South Africa.—The outlook for the new wheat crop in South Africa is very unfavorable; reports of the corn harvest indicate a poor yield.

Australia.—General conditions have been very good in most States in Australia although rain has been generally needed. There have been complaints of drought in the northern and western areas of New South Wales.

Crop Reporting Board 17 Years Old.

When the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture met on July 3 to estimate the acreage and condition of the cotton crop it was within 23 days of being 17 years old. The board, as it is now constituted, was organized on July 26, 1905. Prior to that time the estimates of the department were made by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, as the bureau then making crop estimates was called.

In the summer of 1905 the Crop Reporting Board was organized composed of several crop specialists and statisticians connected with the Washington office of the department. Later one or more specialists connected with the crop-reporting field service, especially chosen for each session, were added to the board. This form of organization still prevails.

Huge Gain in Strawberry Shipments.

Total strawberry shipments this year will amount to 18,500 carloads. This is an increase of 75% over the 1921 record. Allowing an average of 9,000 qts. to the car, the season's movement will equal 166,500,000 qts., or 1½ qts. for every individual in the United States. This does not take into account the vast quantities of homegrown berries which are not shipped from the farms or which do not enter into the carlot movement.

Tennessee shipped nearly 1,600 carloads of sweet potatoes during the past season, an amount almost twice as large as during the 1920–21 season.

ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS JULY 1, 1922, WITH COMPARISONS—Continued.

State.	Apples.						Peaches.					Pears.					Grapes.		Sorghum (for sirup).					
	Condition July 1.		Production.				Condition July 1.		Producton.			Condition July 1.		Production.			Condition July 1.		Acreage. 1922.		Condition July 1.		Production.	
	10-year average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec. Total.	1921, subject to final revision in Dec. Commercial.	1922 forecast from condition. Total.	1922 forecast from condition. Commercial.	10-year average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition. June 1.	1922 forecast from condition. July 1.	10-year average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition. June 1.	1922 forecast from condition. July 1.	10-year average.	1922	Per cent of 1921.	Total.	10-year average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bbls.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 galls.	1,000 galls.
Me.	72	55	4,060	630	2,292	428						73	70	15	15	13	84	85						
N. H.	69	65	700	110	1,034	151	46	70	29	38	36	72	73	17	20	18	80	90						
Vt.	69	83	600	116	1,001	134						68	83	6	9	10	78	98						
Mass.	71	70	1,125	172	2,670	410	50	70	185	165	175	73	88	45	77	84	83	90						
R. I.	71	50	63	8	204	12	56	75	12	24	27	73	60	8	10	8	83	86						
Conn.	71	65	758	70	1,327	110	58	75	290	244	241	72	75	50	49	52	83	85						
N. Y.	61	66	12,557	3,000	27,752	5,551	49	89	1,700	2,527	2,888	59	79	1,525	2,370	2,615	75	91						
N. J.	65	75	667	132	2,181	436	61	70	347	1,551	1,807	58	50	185	382	428	82	85						
Pa.	59	56	2,208	221	10,099	1,077	50	55	350	1,271	1,373	57	56	220	456	487	72	95						
Del.	60	79	68	14	764	166	61	77	7	214	239	48	33	9	70	92	77	94						
Md.	58	45	225	20	1,373	229	60	45	59	378	412	56	45	35	161	224	80	55						
Va.	54	40	708	136	8,304	1,522	51	53	52	750	766	46	42	30	236	251	82	65	100	13	87	90	1,079	1,264
W. Va.	49	40	420	130	5,612	879	47	45	48	548	647	36	25	2	27	33	73	60	95	8	89	90	760	778
N. C.	55	72	593	25	4,689	218	59	80	644	1,348	1,280	50	60	100	183	168	83	84	92	29	88	86	3,008	2,694
S. C.	64	70	293		387		67	73	566	929	907	61	65	115	114	116	83	75	100	21	86	80	1,890	1,730
Ga.	63	71	698	58	1,149	96	71	60	6,550	5,660	5,206	57	60	171	182	188	84	75	90	33	86	80	3,478	2,904
Fla.							70	70	130	134	134	49	60	40	49	59			90	1	89	87	120	124
Ohio	51	48	3,390	360	7,706	642	40	54	335	1,340	1,296	47	60	126	367	413	74	85	100	4	87	85	320	340
Ind.	52	70	1,029	109	4,120	274	37	80	26	500	560	49	70	70	268	290	81	88	95	11	86	83	960	913
Ill.	56	79	2,381	397	7,956	1,326	38	88	76	774	788	53	73	100	490	504	82	95	90	9	83	85	880	765
Mich.	65	75	6,317	1,208	10,756	1,542	44	78	358	1,076	1,248	61	80	532	573	615	74	92						
Wis.	72	76	1,050	64	1,553	78						72	85	16	16	18	86	91	100	2	88	88	140	143
Minn.	71	80	900	64	1,098	44											87	91	94	2	88	94	220	207
Iowa	58	85	630	25	3,006	100	25	86	85	78	79	49	78	5	51	54	80	96	90	7	90	91	672	631
Mo.	55	76	480	30	7,664	1,022	36	87	0	1,822	1,914	47	67	4	454	462	76	93	100	28	84	82	2,408	2,296
N. Dak.																								
S. Dak.	69	82	126	0	220	3												95						
Nebr.	60	86	125	17	1,135	114	22	90	0	57	58	54	85	2	23	24	72	83	100	2	92	88	172	148
Kans.	54	76	172	29	2,308	385	26	87	24	448	562	49	70	7	191	193	72	93	85	4	85	81	405	282
Ky.	56	73	636	31	4,406	147	48	80	80	1,102	1,120	47	60	4	133	128	78	76	100	48	86	89	4,080	4,443
Tenn.	52	75	754	45	4,561	105	53	80	320	1,803	1,794	42	62	65	211	221	76	85	85	36	85	85	4,032	3,335
Ala.	60	70	890	15	1,197	20	63	60	1,230	1,153	1,148	55	60	180	184	185	80	80	88	79	83	76	7,650	6,785
Miss.	61	77	145		278		69	73	322	494	558	62	72	167	149	151	81	81	79	42	84	81	4,664	3,810
La.	65	60	35		55		67	56	264	217	214	65	63	38	47	47	79	66	92	1	86	85	90	102
Tex.	64	69	274	21	3,687	209	57	37	2,200	1,684	1,714	60	60	406	402	402	75	77	101	35	86	84	3,045	2,793
Okla.	63	70	486	21	1,178	39	47	73	360	2,200	2,051	49	62	36	196	171	79	88	93	17	88	84	1,458	1,285
Ark.	59	66	120	16	3,826	829	53	75	435	2,274	2,454	54	61	39	100	95	80	88	80	36	85	79	3,960	2,787
Mont.	77	70	975	175	862	127						78	80	7	7	7								
Wyo.	76	75	19		40																			
Colo.	66	90	3,200	812	4,090	995	62	80	860	974	774	68	94	483	418	431	77	86						
N. M.	63	60	483	123	914	192	44	35	8	84	88	59	45	24	59	44	78	80	100	1	89	90	63	72
Ariz.	70	50	47	6	92	9	67	52	54	87	86	73	52	16	14	14	84	86						
Utah.	78	85	1,037	198	967	178	72	80	763	1,034	960	72	83	81	79	83	86	85						
Nev.	68	85	24		60	1	61	45	4	4	5	72	50	3	3	4	96	97						
Idaho	72	81	4,400	1,349	4,275	1,068	56	60	150	208	220	72	80	55	71	70	74	82						
Wash.	83	80	29,052	8,300	27,000	7,470	66	75	772	1,171	1,210	78	70	1,710	1,674	1,639	86	83						
Oreg.	78	75	6,667	1,667	6,220	1,451	60	75	190	403	400	75	75	836	858	836	87	93						
Calif.	78	85	6,500	1,280	7,490	1,623	82	98	12,848	16,863	16,863	77	80	3,120	3,573	3,666	90	98						
U. S.	60.9	66.8	98,097	21,204	189,549	31,413	57.8	74.3	32,733	53,629	54,302	60.2	69.8	10,705	15,021	15,613	85.2	96.7	90.5	469	85.4	82.5	45,554	40,631

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending July 11, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Business Methods of Marketing Hay. By G. A. Collier, Investigator in Marketing Hay. Pp. 25, figs. 11. Contribution from the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1265.)

Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska on the Alaska Game Law, 1921. Pp. 7. Contribution from the Biological Survey. June 15, 1922. (Department Circular 225.) Price, 5¢.

Soil Survey of Lamar County, Mississippi. By E. Malcolm Jones, of the Mississippi Geological Survey, and H. G. Lewis, W. I. Watkins, A. C. Anderson, and G. W. Musgrave, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Pp. 42, fig. 1. map. (From F. O. Soils, 1919.) Price, 15¢.

Federal Horticultural Board. Index to Service and Regulatory Announcements, 1921. Pp. 6. July 3, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Monthly Weather Review, Vol. 50, No. 4. April, 1922. [July, 1922.] Pp. 173–228. figs. 5, charts 22. Price, 15¢ a copy, $1.50 a year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special Articles: Formation and movement of West Indian hurricanes. By E. H. Bowie.—Hourly precipitation at Nashville, Tenn., By R. Nunn.—Rainfall and flood at Fort Worth, Tex. By D. S. Landis.—The problem of agricultural ecology. By G. Azzi.—Agricultural climatology of Australia.—Increasing length of frost-free period on Wisconsin cranberry bogs by sanding. By J. Warren Smith.—The seasonal march of the climatic conditions of a greenhouse as related to plant growth. By E. S. Johnston.

Same, Index to Volume 49, 1921. Pp. 20. July, 1922.

NOTE.—The Monthly Weather Review is sent free to cooperating meteorological services, universities, and other institutions of learning which offer a course of instruction in meteorology, and to a limited number of individuals and students of the subject who may be interested in the advancement of the science of meteorology.

The Eastern Shore of Virginia has already shipped one-third of its first crop of potatoes.

Time of Issuance and Scope of August Crop Reports.

The report showing the condition of the cotton crop on July 25 will be issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 11 a. m. (eastern standard time).

On Tuesday, Aug. 8, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern standard time), there will be issued a summary of the conditions of the principal crops on Aug. 1, which will give the following information: Preliminary estimate of yield and quality of winter wheat and rye; condition on Aug. 1 (or at time of harvest) and forecast of production of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flax, rice, sugar beets, apples, and peaches; acreage, condition, and forecast of production of buckwheat and hay; stocks of oats and barley in farmers' hands on Aug. 1.

A supplemental report will also be issued on Aug. 8 which will include the following: A statement of the condition on Aug. 1 of pears, grapes, watermelons, cantaloupes, limes, grapefruit, oranges, lemons, apricots,

ESTIMATED CROP CONDITIONS JULY 1, 1922, WITH COMPARISONS—Continued.

State.	Peanuts. Acreage (for grain), 1922. Per cent of 1921.	Peanuts. Acreage (for grain), 1922. Total.	Peanuts. Condition July 1. 10-year average.	Peanuts. Condition July 1. 1922	Peanuts. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Peanuts. Production. 1922, forecast from condition.	Broom corn. Acreage, 1922. Per cent of 1921.	Broom corn. Acreage, 1922. Total.	Broom corn. Condition July 1. 10-year average.	Broom corn. Condition July 1. 1922	Broom corn. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Broom corn. Production. 1922, forecast from condition.	Hops. Acreage, 1922. Per cent of 1921.	Hops. Acreage, 1922. Total.	Hops. Condition July 1. 10-year average.	Hops. Condition July 1. 1922	Hops. Production. 1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	Hops. Production. 1922, forecast from condition.	Field beans. Condition July 1. 10-year average.	Field beans. Condition July 1. 1922	Wool. Weight per fleece. 10-year average.	Wool. Weight per fleece. 1921	Wool. Weight per fleece. 1922
	P. ct.	1,000 acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	P. ct.	Acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Tons (2,000 lbs.).	Tons (2,000 lbs.).	P. ct.	1,000 acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Maine																			85	83	6.3	6.0	6.2
New Hampshire																			85	87	6.5	6.7	6.4
Vermont																			86	87	6.9	6.3	6.5
Massachusetts																			85	86	6.3	6.0	6.0
Rhode Island																			88	79	5.5	5.9	6.3
Connecticut																			88	87	5.6	6.0	6.0
New York															86		580		85	82	6.7	6.7	6.8
New Jersey																			87	90	5.7	6.0	5.8
Pennsylvania																			88	92	6.4	6.4	6.7
Delaware																			86	92	5.4	3.5	5.8
Maryland																			85	85	5.9	6.0	6.4
Virginia	85	127	85	72	109,068	97,841			84	86									86	88	4.7	4.6	4.9
West Virginia									86	87									90	91	5.0	4.9	4.9
North Carolina	90	127	84	78	129,579	116,693													86	85	4.0	4.2	4.5
South Carolina	100	38	84	82	33,250	34,338															3.9	3.5	4.0
Georgia	80	162	87	80	133,320	108,346			87	78									84	81	2.9	2.8	2.9
Florida	90	72	90	87	54,000	52,555													71	84	3.1	3.1	3.2
Ohio									84	86									89	88	7.0	7.2	7.4
Indiana									86	80									86	88	6.9	7.0	7.0
Illinois							140	22	83	88	4,400	6,300							86	89	7.6	7.6	7.5
Michigan																			87	89	7.2	7.2	7.3
Wisconsin																			90	89	7.4	7.0	7.3
Minnesota																			90	91	7.3	7.2	7.2
Iowa									89										92	91	7.6	7.5	7.9
Missouri							106	4	81	87	900	900							85	83	6.7	6.5	6.6
North Dakota																			82	90	7.4	7.7	7.9
South Dakota																			90	92	7.2	7.2	7.5
Nebraska									90	90									91	85	7.7	7.4	8.0
Kansas							180	18	80	86	1,700	3,600							84	90	7.2	7.0	7.5
Kentucky									83										86	87	4.9	4.7	5.0
Tennessee	152	14	81	86	8,487	12,702			83	85									84	83	4.4	4.5	4.5
Alabama	76	251	85	80	181,500	131,524			80										83	80	3.5	3.0	3.5
Mississippi	92	17	83	86	12,350	11,594			81	80									83	86	3.7	3.5	3.0
Louisiana	95	17	85	88	8,766	9,814			83										85	82	3.8	3.7	3.7
Texas	88	172	83	82	123,825	112,973	264	66	79	83	3,900	15,500							80	83	6.8	7.7	7.2
Oklahoma	111	17	85	84	10,800	13,595	111	142	81	83	19,200	24,200							85	85	6.6	7.3	7.3
Arkansas	87	14	83	86	11,520	10,896			80	81									84	82	4.5	4.3	4.5
Montana																			85	95	7.9	8.3	8.0
Wyoming																			91	93	8.2	8.2	8.0
Colorado							116	14	91	85	2,400	2,700							89	88	6.2	7.0	6.5
New Mexico							140	18	81	85	2,600	3,500							88	65	5.9	6.4	6.0
Arizona																			90	92	6.5	6.0	6.5
Utah																			92	91	7.5	8.0	7.4
Nevada																					7.4	7.3	6.5
Idaho																			88	93	7.8	8.0	7.8
Washington													99	3	94	94	5,100	4,512	89	85	8.4	8.8	7.7
Oregon													99	12	90	90	9,240	10,800	93	85	8.2	8.6	7.5
California													92	11	91	98	14,220	18,110	88	90	6.7	7.5	6.9
United States	84.8	1,028	85.1	79.8	816,465	712,871	136.8	284	81.8	84.0	35,100	56,700	96.3	26	90.0	94.7	29,140	33,422	86.2	83.8	7.0	7.1	7.0

prunes, figs, plums, olives, almonds, walnuts, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, field beans, field peas, sugar cane, sorghum, peanuts, hops, broom corn, alfalfa, timothy, millet, pastures, and grain sorghums; yield and quality of clover; production, compared with a full crop, of pineapples, blackberries, and raspberries; and an index of general crop conditions on Aug. 1 in each State.

Details by States will appear in Weather, Crops, and Markets, as usual.

Australian Fruit Arriving in England in Bad Condition.

Australian fruit shipped to England within the last few months has been turning out badly on account of ineffective refrigeration and low and variable temperatures, reports the American consul at Sydney. The softer fruits, peaches and pears, as well as apples, have arrived in a frozen condition, while the passion fruit has been mildewed to such an extent as to be unsalable.

REDTOP SEED CROP LARGER

(Concluded from page 47)

of it will be thrashed during August, as usual.

No prices have been offered to growers, because seedsmen have been reluctant to give local buyers their ideas of value. No purchases of 1922 crop seed by local buyers were reported up to July 8. Usually at harvest time some of the new seed is contracted for by these buyers to apply on sales for future delivery made to seedsmen. Last year growers were offered about 15¢ per lb. for recleaned seed at the beginning of the season. Later as much as 18¢–20¢ was paid. A pool is being formed in some of the largest producing counties for the purpose of marketing the crop more advantageously. Some correspondents are of the opinion that the market will open up lower than last year, say at 12¢–14¢, because of the larger crop this year, smaller demand during the spring than was expected, liberal carryover, and lower prices for Kentucky bluegrass seed than prevailed at a corresponding time last year. The major portion of the carryover, however, is believed by many in the trade to be in the hands of one or two seedsmen.

Notwithstanding that the demand for redtop seed was reported to be smaller than last year in the heavy producing sections because of too much rainfall, the retail sales of redtop seed were reported to be a little larger than last year in most of the geographical divisions. This may be seen in the table in this issue accompanying the article on retail sales of seeds.

During the period July 1, 1921–June 30, 1922, approximately 1,350,000 lbs. of redtop was exported from New York and Baltimore, mostly to Great Britain, Denmark, and Germany.

After a scarcity of celery since the Florida season closed, Michigan has become active and 25 carloads per week moved from that State late in June.

General Crop Conditions on July 1. by States and by Crops.

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on July 1 was about 2.1% below the 10-year average condition on that date compared with a condition 0.8% below average on June 1, indicating some decline in crop prospects during the past month. Final yields per acre of crops last year were about 8.3% below average. Preliminary estimate of acreage in cultivated crops is about 1% less than last year.

The combined condition of all crops, expressed in percentage of the 10-year average (not the normal) on July 1, and the changes during June are shown in the following table:

State.	Percentage. July 1.	Percentage. Change from June 1.	State.	Percentage. July 1.	Percentage. Change from June 1.
Me.	102.8	+6.5	S. Dak.	99.4	+3.9
N. H.	110.9	+14.0	Nebr.	91.7	−1.8
Vt.	111.6	+14.0	Kans.	94.3	−5.0
Mass.	101.4	+2.7	Ky.	106.3	−5.3
R. I.	95.3	+7.6	Tenn.	101.0	−7.8
Conn.	98.9	+3.1	Ala.	92.8	−17.8
N. Y.	108.3	+6.4	Miss.	100.7	+1.4
N. J.	108.1	+8.7	La.	97.5	+3.0
Pa.	107.0	+3.9	Tex.	91.8	+8.7
Del.	106.4	+7.7	Okla.	92.9	+3.3
Md.	103.8	+5.1	Ark.	99.3	−1.1
Va.	102.3	−1.6	Mont.	107.6	+.5
W. Va.	101.6	+5.7	Wyo.	103.4	+5.8
N. C.	93.4	−15.5	Colo.	96.5	−1.8
S. C.	82.9	−10.8	N. Mex.	80.9	.0
Ga.	80.7	−17.7	Ariz.	96.0	−.8
Fla.	100.5	−5.7	Utah.	99.7	−.9
Ohio.	101.6	−5.8	Nev.	104.7	+6.7
Ind.	98.5	−8.2	Idaho.	98.3	+1.3
Ill.	99.3	−8.8	Wash.	87.3	−4.7
Mich.	109.1	+2.0	Oreg.	89.8	−4.8
Wis.	101.1	+2.2	Calif.	100.4	+1.5
Minn.	100.2	+.4			
Iowa.	97.8	+2.9	Average for United States.	97.9	−1.3
Mo.	97.3	−8.7			
N. Dak.	106.0	+5.1			

The growing condition of the various crops on July 1, expressed in precentage of the 10-year averages (not the normal) on July 1, is shown in the following table:

Crop.	Per-cent-age.	Crop.	Per-cent-age.
Peaches	128.5	Walnuts	100.0
Pineapples	118.1	Rice	99.8
Pears	115.9	Potatoes	99.7
Grapes	113.5	Alfalfa hay	99.6
Almonds	112.9	Spring wheat	97.7
Clover hay	110.6	Prunes	97.4
Apples	109.7	Field beans	97.2
Plums	108.2	Sugar beets	97.1
Timothy hay	107.7	Millet	96.8
Hops	105.2	Sorghum, sirup	96.6
Blackberries	105.0	Barley	95.4
Hay, all	104.0	Winter wheat	95.1
Rye	103.9	Figs	94.8
Flaxseed	103.2	Peanuts	93.8
Broom corn	102.7	Cotton	92.6
Sweet potatoes	102.6	Cherries	87.5
Sugar cane	102.4	Oats	87.0
Grain sorghums	102.2	Apricots	85.5
Pasture	101.5	Oranges	82.7
Grapefruit	101.3	Olives	74.1
Limes	101.2	Lemons	68.3
Field peas	100.8		
Tobacco	100.5	Average, all crops	97.9
Corn	100.4		

Oregon's 1922 Prune Crop of Record-Breaking Proportions.

Oregon's prune crop this year promises to be sufficiently large to make 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 lbs. of dried fruit. The exact quantity will depend largely on weather conditions at the time of harvest. This will be the largest prune crop Oregon has ever produced.

Most of the orchards are well cared for and it is thought that there is sufficient moisture to carry the crop to maturity. There is an unusually heavy set of fruit on the trees, and considerable new acreage has come into bearing in recent years.

ESTIMATED CONDITION OF CERTAIN CROPS, JULY 1, WITH COMPARISONS.

[Normal = 100 per cent.]

Crop.	July 1, 1922.	June 1, 1922.	July 1, 1921.	Aver., 1912–1921.
	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.
Alfalfa hay	88.9	93.2	86.7	89.3
Apples	66.8	72.7	35.3	60.9
Barley	82.6	90.1	81.4	86.6
Blackberries and raspberries	88.1	92.6	77.2	83.9
Broom corn	84.0	.....	84.1	81.8
Cabbage	88.3	91.2	83.6	86.7
Cantaloupes	85.9	86.5	81.4	80.4
Clover hay	92.0	92.3	74.0	83.2
Corn	85.1	.....	91.1	84.8
Cotton [1]	71.2	69.6	69.2	76.9
Field beans	83.8	88.6	83.8	86.2
Field peas	85.7	87.8	81.2	85.0
Flax	87.6	.....	82.7	84.9
Grain sorghums	87.2	.....	88.9	85.3
Grapes	96.7	.....	60.8	85.2
Hay, cultivated and wild	88.7	91.1	79.5	85.3
Hops	94.7	.....	86.3	90.0
Millet	81.1	.....	84.0	83.8
Oats	74.4	85.5	77.6	85.5
Onions	85.5	90.4	87.2	88.3
Pasture	89.0	93.8	80.8	87.7
Peaches	74.3	77.1	42.8	57.8
Peanuts	79.8	.....	83.5	85.1
Pears	69.8	72.8	40.9	60.2
Potatoes	87.3	.....	83.4	87.6
Rice	88.6	.....	88.0	88.8
Rye	89.9	92.5	86.9	86.5
Sorghum cane	82.5	.....	83.5	85.4
Spring wheat	83.7	90.7	80.8	85.7
Sugar beets	86.2	86.6	90.3	88.8
Sugar cane	84.0	.....	92.0	82.0
Sweet potatoes	88.2	.....	85.1	86.0
Timothy hay	88.3	.....	76.9	82.0
Tobacco	82.4	.....	71.9	82.0
Tomatoes	87.0	.....	77.6	84.2
Watermelons	77.5	82.6	80.3	79.2
Winter wheat	77.0	81.9	77.2	81.0

[1] Condition on the 25th of the previous month.

Floods Destroy Nearly 10,000 Acres of Sugar Cane in Louisiana.

In the cane sugar belt of Louisiana the recent floods caused by crevasses in the levees along the Mississippi and other rivers destroyed approximately 9,760 acres of sugar cane. The field service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that the approximate cane acreage destroyed by flood water in the sugar parishes of Louisiana was 660 acres in Avoyelles, 3,000 acres in West Feliciana, 1,500 acres in Plaquemines, and 4,600 acres in St. Martin. This is approximately 3% to 4% of the sugar cane grown in the Louisiana sugar belt. These figures do not include cane destroyed by floods in the parishes which do not make sugar.

ESTIMATED CONDITION OF CERTAIN CROPS IN FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA, JULY 1.

[100=normal condition.]

Crop.	Florida. July 1— 1920	1921	1922	June 1, 1922	California. July 1— 1920	1921	1922	June 1, 1922
Pineapples	76	80	85	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oranges	90	86	86	84	87	87	61	76
Lemons	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	85	56	63
Limes	83	82	81	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grapefruit	79	86	89	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peaches	76	76	70	70	83	72	98	98
Pears	35	55	60	52	72	59	80	80
Watermelons	[1]50	[1]10	[1]200	82	85	85	92	90
Cantaloupes	[1]72	[1]80	[1]300	75	75	88	95	90
Apricots	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	46	59	55
Prunes	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	70	76	76
Cherries	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]87	[1]75	70	70
Figs	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	84	91	.....
Plums	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	68	79	78
Olives	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	63	60	88
Almonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	62	79	78
Walnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	75	85	83
Grapes:								
For wine	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	65	100	.....
For raisins	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	69	98	.....
For table	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	69	92	.....
Lima beans	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	85	90	93

[1] Production compared with a full crop.

FARM PRICE COMPARISONS.

1921-22 Prices Expressed as Per Cents of the Prewar (1910-1914) Average Prices for the Corresponding Months.

Product.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.
Wheat	150	123	140	128	123	116	121	107	108	107	109	131	132	135	128	117
Corn	101	92	92	90	87	77	87	65	73	75	77	91	92	92	91	90
Oats	97	89	91	85	84	77	79	76	78	81	83	91	90	92	92	89
Barley	85	76	80	82	86	80	75	69	70	71	70	79	82	87	89	85
Rye	163	146	153	144	140	125	118	102	95	97	97	117	116	121	120	107
Buckwheat	151	159	153	146	154	153	146	117	114	118	120	121	128	128	129	130
Flaxseed	82	71	83	87	95	97	97	89	93	93	101	124	126	131	135	133
Potatoes	114	98	97	94	154	210	199	206	183	173	176	176	167	150	150	136
Sweet potatoes	137	130	134	136	149	145	127	117	122	120	116	127	120	117	126	130
Apples	117	126	138	166	217	233	271	295	219	191	176	182	174	186	174	195
Hay	112	107	102	105	101	101	98	96	98	97	95	98	102	106	103	99
Cotton	76	75	77	76	77	109	177	167	150	133	127	128	129	126	147	161
Butter	159	156	125	127	144	148	148	153	145	142	126	134	136	140	143	143
Eggs	119	121	116	132	155	158	153	173	170	152	122	118	116	126	127	124
Chickens	193	184	175	177	177	176	172	167	170	173	172	175	169	169	172	171
	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.
Hogs	105	105	101	112	117	99	99	96	97	98	116	123	116	125	127	.....
Beef cattle	111	109	104	101	101	93	90	90	89	94	99	103	161	104	107	.....
Veal calves	114	115	110	109	106	109	108	104	103	107	116	113	107	110	113	.....
Sheep	101	103	100	95	99	94	92	90	94	99	125	136	127	134	128	.....
Lambs	117	120	120	121	123	111	109	107	116	127	149	164	163	161	157	.....
Cows	130	127	121	115	113	134	107	107	107	112	112	112	110	111	111	.....
Horses	68	68	68	66	66	63	62	60	60	59	59	60	60	62	61	.....
Wool	99	90	88	89	87	90	92	91	98	97	121	134	138	163	187	.....
Beans, dry	123	120	122	120	123	131	127	127	124	127	137	167	172	177	194	.....
Cabbage	100	144	167	154	156	155	165	182	185	180	172	161	152	171	139	.....
Onions	77	82	110	121	142	169	195	229	244	256	289	307	369	256	216	.....
Clover seed	111	113	112	112	115	116	119	119	120	119	126	135	135	136	128	.....
Timothy seed	69	70	75	76	77	68	78	70	76	72	72	72	75	78	71	.....
Broom corn	66	66	85	79	69	69	77	75	106	69	85	77	72	81	97	.....
Cotton seed	76	77	78	87	112	140	157	150	137	134	137	147	180	178	172	.....
Bran	119	110	110	103	100	96	93	91	100	108	112	120	118	118	113	.....
Cottonseed meal	117	115	119	120	128	134	141	144	144	143	142	150	155	157	158	.....
Peanuts	70	69	73	75	80	82	87	82	78	78	82	90	78	80	81	.....
Peaches	.....	.....	.....	160	184	192	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pears	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	169	205	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, JUNE 15, 1921 AND 1922.

State.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.		Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.		Veal calves, per 100 lbs.		Sheep, per 100 lbs.		Lambs, per 100 lbs.		Wool (unwashed), per lb.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Apples. Per bushel		Apples. Per barrel		Maple sugar, per lb.		Maple sirup, per gal.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Dols.	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
Maine	8.70	9.60	8.00	7.00	10.00	8.80	7.00	5.60	12.90	11.50	18	27	60.00	55.00	153	153	1.70	1.65	5.00	4.00	30.0	28.0	2.75	2.09
New Hampshire	7.60	9.10	6.60	6.00	10.80	9.50	4.90	7.00	9.00	11.80	19	30	86.00	71.00	173	148	3.00	2.25	5.00	6.00	28.0	25.0	2.29	1.88
Vermont	7.20	9.40	4.80	4.60	8.00	8.30	3.80	4.70	7.70	9.40	18	30	67.00	59.00	141	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.0	19.0	1.40	1.66
Massachusetts	9.30	10.20	6.80	7.00	11.00	9.70	.....	6.30	.....	14.00	15	29	89.00	83.00	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.0	30.0	2.25	2.10
Rhode Island	9.30	10.40	7.00	8.00	10.60	11.00	5.50	.....	15.00	14.00	15	23	65.00	88.00	200	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	9.50	9.10	10.00	6.60	12.00	10.80	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.00	82.00	153	150	2.50	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	7.80	9.40	5.80	5.60	9.30	9.00	5.00	5.90	10.10	11.00	18	32	75.00	64.00	147	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.0	23.0	1.90	1.80
New Jersey	10.00	11.00	7.00	6.50	11.50	11.50	9.50	12.50	13.00	16.00	.....	.....	90.00	85.00	170	150	1.65	3.50	4.90	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	8.20	9.90	7.60	7.50	10.00	9.60	5.70	6.00	10.20	11.50	20	34	70.00	63.00	140	132	1.90	2.75	5.50	8.00	25.0	25.0	22.5	2.00
Delaware	11.00	10.00	7.50	6.70	11.00	9.00	.....	.....	13.00	13.00	.....	.....	70.00	63.00	90	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	9.00	9.50	7.50	6.60	9.70	8.70	5.00	5.50	11.00	12.10	18	34	69.00	61.00	107	104	.....	2.00	.....	5.00	25.0	18.0	2.00	1.30
Virginia	8.20	9.30	6.60	5.80	8.30	7.80	4.50	5.00	9.60	10.90	17	35	53.00	44.00	105	93	1.80	1.50	.....	.....	25.0	22.0	1.90	1.70
West Virginia	7.80	8.90	6.50	6.10	7.80	7.70	4.50	4.30	7.90	9.50	17	37	59.00	51.00	109	103	.....	2.25	.....	6.75	28.0	27.0	2.00	1.75
North Carolina	9.50	9.40	5.60	4.80	6.90	6.30	5.70	5.70	7.60	8.90	19	26	51.60	40.40	119	110	1.63	1.45	4.50	3.00	.....	20.0	.....	1.50
South Carolina	9.00	8.40	5.00	4.00	7.00	6.10	8.00	6.50	9.50	8.40	.....	.....	47.00	38.00	115	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	7.00	8.10	4.10	3.50	5.30	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.60	7.00	17	20	40.00	33.00	96	75	2.00	1.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	7.70	8.50	5.00	4.70	6.50	6.20	6.00	4.00	6.70	4.50	.....	23	64.00	52.00	138	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	7.50	9.90	6.80	6.60	8.30	8.70	4.00	5.10	8.60	10.00	22	42	58.00	57.00	124	114	2.07	2.70	5.87	8.00	.....	26.0	2.20	1.90
Indiana	7.40	9.90	6.00	6.30	7.70	8.30	3.40	4.00	8.40	10.10	16	32	52.00	51.00	108	95	2.25	2.00	6.25	7.75	23.0	26.0	2.12	2.15
Illinois	7.20	9.40	5.90	6.60	7.60	8.20	3.60	4.80	7.00	10.00	15	30	57.30	57.00	96	92	2.80	3.10	8.10	9.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	7.20	9.80	6.20	6.20	8.50	9.20	4.20	5.30	8.60	11.00	18	37	60.00	58.00	126	126	1.25	3.00	.....	.....	.....	32.0	2.65	2.30
Wisconsin	7.00	9.30	4.60	5.10	6.80	7.70	3.70	4.90	7.80	10.40	17	30	60.50	60.00	126	115	2.20	2.90	6.40	9.50	34.0	36.0	2.50	2.30
Minnesota	6.80	9.30	4.90	5.50	6.20	7.50	4.00	5.10	7.00	10.10	14	29	52.00	50.00	108	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	7.00	9.60	6.10	7.00	7.40	7.90	4.70	5.80	7.90	10.30	16	31	63.00	62.00	125	97	1.93	3.50	6.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	6.90	9.30	6.00	6.70	6.70	7.40	3.90	5.60	7.70	10.20	13	30	52.00	49.00	70	66	2.45	1.95	7.30	6.90	50.0	30.0	1.50	2.10
North Dakota	6.60	8.00	5.20	5.30	6.90	6.60	4.30	6.00	6.90	9.00	18	25	53.00	50.00	85	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	6.50	9.20	5.50	6.40	6.90	7.40	5.30	6.10	7.40	9.70	13	31	57.50	58.00	81	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	6.60	9.20	6.40	7.20	7.20	8.10	5.60	7.20	7.40	9.60	.....	.....	66.00	61.00	92	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	6.70	9.40	5.90	6.50	6.90	7.60	4.90	6.30	7.90	10.60	14	31	54.00	55.00	83	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	7.10	9.10	5.50	5.40	6.90	7.00	3.80	3.90	9.10	10.00	16	32	51.00	45.00	88	76	.....	1.30	.....	4.50	20.0	40.0	2.00	2.30
Tennessee	7.30	9.00	5.10	4.00	5.90	5.90	4.30	4.00	8.00	9.80	14	28	42.60	37.50	91	82	2.00	1.00	6.00	3.00	35.0	30.0	1.50	1.25
Alabama	6.90	8.10	3.90	3.60	5.60	5.20	4.80	5.70	7.50	9.90	13	21	37.00	32.00	82	81	2.00	1.31	5.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	6.70	7.30	3.10	2.20	5.00	4.50	3.80	4.00	.....	.....	14	22	39.00	33.40	77	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	7.30	6.50	5.60	4.70	6.40	6.70	5.80	3.50	7.20	3.80	12	16	53.10	34.80	95	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	6.30	7.50	4.90	4.70	5.70	6.10	4.50	6.10	6.20	7.50	15	34	73.00	45.00	78	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	6.30	8.90	4.70	4.90	6.30	6.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	27	54.00	48.00	76	65	1.80	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	6.50	7.00	4.00	3.60	5.70	5.40	4.10	4.00	6.00	6.40	11	23	40.00	33.00	71	60	2.40	2.00	7.20	7.20	.....	22.0	.....	2.25
Montana	8.20	8.80	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.30	4.70	6.60	7.00	9.70	16	36	75.00	61.00	60	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	8.40	8.30	7.00	7.30	9.00	9.30	6.40	7.00	9.10	10.00	17	35	83.00	71.00	64	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	6.60	9.00	5.80	6.40	8.10	7.70	5.10	6.20	8.00	10.70	14	34	62.50	68.00	80	80	1.25	2.20	3.75	6.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	7.00	8.20	5.60	5.70	8.00	8.30	5.50	7.00	7.00	10.40	12	29	70.00	61.00	65	63	2.00	3.05	6.00	9.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	8.60	9.50	6.20	5.70	8.00	7.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	11.00	.....	37	100.00	85.00	85	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	8.10	9.50	5.60	6.00	9.50	9.00	4.50	7.50	7.40	11.00	15	32	65.00	72.00	95	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	8.20	11.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.50	15	30	70.00	90.00	52	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	7.60	9.60	5.70	6.40	8.00	8.00	5.50	6.10	7.90	9.40	15	29	65.00	71.00	89	90	.....	1.25	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	8.40	10.10	5.50	6.50	8.00	7.20	3.90	5.90	6.20	9.20	12	27	66.00	76.80	101	101	1.65	1.73	4.95	5.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	8.50	10.50	6.00	7.00	9.00	8.20	4.50	6.50	6.00	9.00	15	30	65.00	70.00	90	95	.....	2.00	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	8.50	10.20	6.50	6.50	9.00	8.00	5.00	6.30	7.00	9.30	10	35	90.00	80.00	100	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	7.22	9.11	5.65	5.84	7.43	7.67	4.74	6.09	7.59	9.87	15.4	32.8	59.89	54.87	97.92	88.43	1.74	2.03	4.92	5.53	20.7	21.3	2.10	1.86

MONTHLY PRICES OF WOOL.

United States Estimated Average Monthly Price per Pound to Producers of Unwashed Wool, 1910–1922.

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1910	24.5	24.6	24.9	22.3	22.8	19.5	19.0	19.5	17.7	18.1	17.9	17.8
1911	17.3	17.3	16.8	15.7	14.7	15.5	15.4	16.0	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.5
1912	16.2	16.3	16.9	17.3	17.8	18.7	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.5	18.6	18.6
1913	18.6	18.7	18.4	17.7	16.3	15.6	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.6	16.1
1914	15.7	15.7	16.4	16.8	17.2	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.6	18.0	18.1	18.6
1915	18.6	20.2	22.8	22.7	22.0	23.7	24.2	23.8	23.3	22.7	22.7	23.3
1916	23.3	24.2	25.9	26.3	28.0	28.7	28.6	29.0	28.4	28.7	29.4	30.8
1917	31.8	32.7	36.7	38.8	43.7	49.8	54.3	54.8	54.2	55.5	55.9	58.2
1918	58.1	57.1	60.0	60.0	58.2	57.4	57.5	57.4	57.7	57.7	56.4	56.2
1919	55.2	51.1	51.3	47.9	48.0	50.5	51.8	52.2	51.3	50.6	51.0	51.6
1920	53.3	52.5	51.5	51.3	50.3	38.6	29.5	28.3	28.0	27.5	24.9	21.9
1921	19.6	19.8	18.9	17.9	16.0	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.8	15.6	16.9
1922	18.0	22.3	25.0	24.8	29.0	32.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES OF MEAT ANIMALS.

Representing the Estimated Average Monthly Price to Producers of Meat Animals, 1910–1922.

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Yearly av.[1]
1910	6.67	6.71	7.39	7.74	7.37	7.29	6.98	6.67	6.92	6.80	6.47	6.21	6.90
1911	6.40	6.19	6.09	5.80	5.54	5.45	5.52	5.87	5.87	5.58	5.44	5.37	5.77
1912	5.44	5.54	5.69	6.30	6.39	6.27	6.23	6.56	6.74	6.86	6.45	6.42	6.25
1913	6.40	6.70	7.08	7.35	7.08	7.19	7.25	7.20	7.15	7.14	6.94	6.85	7.00
1914	7.05	7.27	7.37	7.40	7.29	7.22	7.41	7.63	7.58	7.14	6.80	6.61	7.19
1915	6.57	6.46	6.46	6.59	6.80	6.85	6.83	6.74	6.77	6.96	6.45	6.25	6.63
1916	6.46	6.94	7.53	7.85	7.98	8.00	8.04	8.05	8.38	8.04	8.09	8.15	7.77
1917	8.53	9.42	10.70	11.71	11.84	11.72	11.47	11.84	12.79	13.04	12.47	12.74	11.56
1918	12.59	12.65	13.06	13.55	13.83	13.62	13.68	14.21	14.50	13.79	13.37	13.40	13.49
1919	13.46	13.51	14.06	15.01	15.34	14.98	15.61	15.56	13.44	12.22	11.88	11.54	13.59
1920	12.14	12.43	12.52	12.72	12.41	12.31	12.40	12.12	12.22	11.67	10.34	8.48	11.69
1921	8.42	8.24	8.67	7.89	7.66	7.31	7.65	7.94	7.11	6.88	6.47	6.37	7.49
1922	6.67	7.56	8.19	8.10	8.29	8.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Weighted average.

Trend of Farm Prices.

The level of prices paid producers for the principal farm crops decreased about 1.5% during June. In the past 10 years the price level decreased about 1.2% during June. On July 1 the index figure of prices was about 11.9% higher than a year ago, 60.9% lower than two years ago, and 29.8% lower than the average of the past 10 years on July 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers increased 1.1% from May 15 to June 15. In the past 10 years prices decreased in like period 1.2%. On June 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 14.6% higher than a year ago, 32.0% lower than two years ago, and 12.3% lower than the average of the past 10 years on June 15.

To June 24 Arkansas had already shipped twice as many potatoes as during all of last season. The State total for 1921 was only 135 cars.

Oklahoma will have a record crop of potatoes this season. About 1,000 carloads had come from that State to the end of June, compared with 280 cars for the entire 1921 season.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, JUNE 15, 1921 AND 1922—Continued.

State.	Beans (dry), per bushel.		Cotton seed, per ton.		Hay, per ton. Timothy.		Hay, per ton. Clover.		Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.		Hay, per ton. Prairie.		Clover seed, per bushel. As sold.		Clover seed, per bushel. As bought.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As sold.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As bought.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As sold.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As bought.		Bran, per ton. As bought.		Cotton-seed meal, per ton. As bought.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	4.86	5.55			22.00	24.00	19.00	21.00							15.30	17.00			4.65	4.80					36.00	36.00	47.00	54.00
New Hampshire	3.75	5.38			26.00	25.00	22.00	22.00											6.60	5.00					33.00	34.00	46.00	57.00
Vermont	3.30	4.97			19.00	26.00	18.00	22.00							11.10	16.20			4.10	4.20			20.00	15.00	31.00	31.00	45.00	58.00
Massachusetts	4.08	5.08			30.00	27.00	28.00	23.00							19.50	17.30			6.65	4.60				15.80	36.00	35.00	44.00	57.00
Rhode Island	4.05	5.50			30.00	26.00	28.00								15.20	16.80			4.80	5.40					31.00	34.00	42.00	59.00
Connecticut	3.25	5.40			26.00	27.00		27.00							15.00	14.50			3.75	4.60					32.00	34.00	41.00	54.00
New York	3.00	4.20			17.50	20.10	14.70	17.20	16.00	17.70				15.50	14.00	15.30		4.10	4.10	3.90			14.00	13.00	31.50	32.00	45.00	55.00
New Jersey	3.00	4.00			24.00	27.00	22.00	25.00	22.00	28.00					13.20	16.20			4.00	4.20			12.65	13.20	33.00	34.00	45.00	62.00
Pennsylvania	3.60	4.10			18.00	18.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	18.00			11.00	13.20	13.70	15.00	3.65	3.70	4.55	4.20	12.50	12.00	15.00	13.50	33.00	33.00	47.00	57.00
Delaware	3.00				16.00	19.00	15.00	18.00	17.00	22.00	7.00	9.00	14.00	13.50	14.50	15.00	4.00	3.60	4.75	4.00		12.00	15.50	12.50	35.00	35.00		
Maryland	3.00	4.30			18.00	18.00	16.00	17.00	20.00	23.00		9.00	12.00	13.40	15.00	15.60	3.50	3.30	4.25	3.80		11.20	15.00	12.00	34.00	34.00	44.00	58.00
Virginia	3.20	4.00			19.00	20.00	18.00	18.50	21.00	22.50					14.90	15.00	4.00		4.50	4.00			14.00	13.10	34.00	36.00	40.00	50.00
West Virginia	3.75	5.50			18.50	16.00	16.50	13.20	17.00	16.00			14.00	12.00	15.00	16.50	4.00	2.50	4.75	4.20			16.00	15.20	37.00	36.20	48.00	49.20
North Carolina	3.46	3.28	19.10	37.90	28.00	25.80	24.70	23.00	27.00	23.20	15.60	15.60	15.50	14.70	14.80	16.30	4.60	4.70	5.50	5.00		10.00	15.00	15.00	37.00	37.80	37.10	47.70
South Carolina			19.00	40.00																					37.00	36.00	32.00	44.00
Georgia	2.75	2.71	18.00	39.30	26.00	26.30	22.00	19.10	28.00	20.00	15.30	15.80													38.70	38.00	33.00	46.80
Florida	2.90	2.10	20.00	38.00							25.00	29.00													35.50	40.00	38.00	49.50
Ohio	3.00	4.61			12.00	13.50	12.00	11.80	13.00	14.50			10.60	12.50	12.90	14.50	3.60	3.00	3.85	3.70	11.40	11.50	12.50	13.00	31.00	31.00	43.00	49.00
Indiana	3.04	5.47			13.00	13.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	8.00	6.00	10.25	11.50	11.70	13.90	3.20	3.20	3.70	3.80	10.25	12.30	13.60	13.70	29.00	31.00	40.00	52.00
Illinois	3.33	5.00			16.00	14.50	14.90	13.00	16.20	13.50			9.90	10.70	12.70	12.70	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.60	10.50	10.50	12.70	12.50	26.70	27.00	38.30	48.00
Michigan	1.95	5.20			13.00	16.00	12.20	15.00	13.20	17.00		12.00	10.50	11.80	13.50	14.50	3.20	3.50	3.90	4.20	14.00	12.80	14.75	17.00	30.00	33.00	44.00	55.00
Wisconsin	2.79	4.50			15.30	18.60	14.60	17.10	19.90	21.20	10.10	11.20	10.20	11.30	13.10	14.60	3.30	3.20	4.00	3.80			14.90	15.50	22.70	24.00	40.80	53.00
Minnesota	2.86	4.20			11.90	11.50	11.50	11.40	12.00	13.00	7.80	8.00	11.00	11.90	14.70	14.20	3.30	2.90	4.50	3.60					21.00	24.00		
Iowa	3.07	5.54			12.70	11.40	11.80	10.40	12.70	13.00	9.80	8.80	10.10	11.20	12.00	13.60	2.70	2.60	3.00	3.10	11.75	11.10	13.30	12.30	28.00	27.00	44.00	46.00
Missouri	3.40	4.30	14.00	45.00	14.30	11.30	14.60	11.60	16.00	12.50	9.50	7.40	10.40	12.30	12.95	13.30	3.55	3.70	4.40	4.10	11.00	10.00	13.70	12.70	27.20	27.60	36.90	51.90
North Dakota	3.75	4.00			10.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	12.00	7.50	8.00			15.00	15.00	3.25		5.00	4.00			15.60	15.60	20.00	23.00		
South Dakota	3.30	4.45			7.30	8.40	7.70	9.00	8.50	10.00	7.20	7.30	14.00	13.50	15.60	17.00	2.65	2.60	3.15	4.20	13.00	10.80	14.30	13.20	26.50	28.50		
Nebraska	2.80	4.25			8.60	8.60	9.00	8.10	9.60	9.20	7.30	9.20	11.00	10.50	13.00	11.00	4.00	3.50	5.50	4.50	11.00	10.00	13.00	11.00	25.00	26.00		
Kansas	3.25	5.60			11.30	11.20	11.10	10.20	10.80	8.70	7.90	6.80			11.50	15.00			3.50		7.60	7.40	9.80	9.00	19.80	21.50	37.30	56.00
Kentucky	3.20	4.75			18.00	16.50	16.00	15.60	16.50	16.50			11.90	10.30	14.00	13.90	3.90	3.00	4.50	4.50			13.00	15.00	34.00	33.50	42.00	50.00
Tennessee	3.65	3.95	17.60	41.00	22.00	21.00	21.00	19.00	21.50	20.00	15.00	13.00	11.00	12.90	13.75	14.50	3.25	4.00	4.70	4.20			13.00	13.60	34.00	35.30	36.00	48.50
Alabama	2.85	3.39	19.00	42.00	22.00	25.00	23.00	14.00	22.00	20.00				15.00											32.00	35.00	36.00	48.60
Mississippi		3.20	20.00	36.10	19.00	23.00	18.00	19.00	24.00	22.60	12.00	14.50													35.00	35.70	37.00	52.30
Louisiana			18.10	33.40	19.00		18.10	18.00	17.10	23.50	11.80	13.50											15.00	15.00	29.10	30.70	40.00	48.20
Texas	3.58	4.25	16.00	36.00					20.00																32.30	33.00	35.30	53.00
Oklahoma									12.00	9.00	8.00	7.00									9.00	8.00	9.60	9.60	24.00	27.00	32.00	52.00
Arkansas	3.75	4.25	16.40	36.40	18.30	17.90	18.00	16.70	19.00	18.20	12.70	15.50		14.90	13.80	16.10		4.90				12.00	13.50	13.00	30.00	30.80	34.00	52.00
Montana	3.00	3.50			8.00	14.00	7.00	14.20	7.00	12.00	6.50	10.50			15.00	12.00	3.60	2.50	4.50	3.00	11.00	10.60	14.50	14.00	30.00	25.00		
Wyoming	3.25	4.10			13.00	10.00	11.00	8.00	11.00	11.00	12.60	12.00							7.00	4.50	12.00	11.20	13.00	11.40	32.00	31.00	35.00	52.00
Colorado	2.60	3.60			10.40	8.00	8.00	7.30	8.50	7.00	8.80	8.00	9.60	9.00	15.60	12.00	5.20	4.40	6.25	5.80	9.00	7.80	14.00	11.40	27.00	28.00	40.00	50.00
New Mexico	2.90	3.78							12.50	11.00	10.00	9.00											12.00	12.00	38.00	35.00	47.00	55.00
Arizona	4.00	4.00							11.00	10.00	8.80	8.00													45.00	40.00	35.00	40.00
Utah	3.60	4.00			10.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	7.00	5.00	5.00				15.00	4.50	4.50	6.00	6.00	6.75	7.20	7.50	8.90	25.00	23.90		
Nevada					10.00	8.00	8.00		7.00	8.00	5.00	5.00																
Idaho	2.50	3.30			15.50	14.50	12.00	10.80	8.00	9.20			9.00	11.40	14.00	17.00	3.00	3.50	5.00	4.40	9.25	10.60	11.50	13.50	28.50	30.80		
Washington					17.10	16.70	14.10		14.30	11.20					16.50	16.60			5.60	4.80			16.10	14.20	33.80	36.80		
Oregon	2.40	4.20			15.00	13.09	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00					12.00	15.00			5.00	4.50			12.00	15.00	34.00	34.00		
California	3.30	4.20							9.00	10.00												9.00	12.00	12.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	50.00
United States	2.82	4.48	17.06	37.71	15.16	15.75	14.52	14.33	10.64	10.98	8.02	8.40	10.20	11.60	13.38	14.48	2.99	2.81	4.10	3.88	8.73	8.48	11.84	11.24	29.35	30.22	37.84	50.42

AVERAGES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, JUNE 15, 1922.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

Date.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs, per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound.	Milk cows, per head.	Horses, per head.	Cabbages, per 100 lbs.	Onions, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Hay, per ton. Timothy.	Hay, per ton. Clover.	Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.	Clover seed, per bushel.	Timothy seed, per bushel.	Alfalfa seed, per bushel.	Cotton seed, per ton.	Broom corn, per ton.	Cowpeas, per bushel.	Kafir corn, per bushel.	Bran, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed meal, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed hulls, per ton.[1]	Hops, per pound.	Peanuts, per pound.	Maple sirup, per gal.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.
1913, June 15	7.61	6.02	7.53	4.84	6.36	15.6	55.20	146	2.18	0.96	2.23				9.77	1.77	8.08	21.54	61			24.67	31.53		14.1	5.0	1.09
1914, June 15	7.43	6.32	7.69	4.70	6.47	18.4	59.82	136	2.61	1.41	2.23	13.67	12.36	8.80	7.96	2.23	6.83	23.62	88			27.75	32.68			5.1	1.12
1915, June 15	6.80	6.20	7.53	5.43	7.26	23.7	58.59	132	2.34	1.03	2.87	14.33	12.78	8.50	7.90	2.65	8.31	20.82	77	1.94		27.68	31.39	9.14	9.6	4.8	1.12
1916, June 15	8.21	6.91	8.39	6.54	8.36	28.7	61.63	132	2.27	1.34	3.72	14.71	12.46	10.49	9.47	3.26	10.10	35.79	102	1.40	0.60	26.13	35.60	15.23	10.5	4.7	1.16
1917, June 15	13.50	8.65	10.60	9.84	12.64	49.8	72.87	137	5.10	3.08	8.99	15.76	14.22	16.77	10.29	3.09	8.61	57.19	223	3.09	2.06	40.83	45.17	19.46		7.7	1.33
1918, June 15	15.37	10.40	11.88	11.56	14.98	57.4	84.74	135	3.55	1.39	6.28	18.55	16.54	16.74	15.88	3.56	10.13	66.03	222	2.57	1.80	42.30	56.18	21.51		7.9	1.85
1919, June 15	17.80	10.20	12.40	10.34	13.89	50.5	93.84	127	4.68	2.34	4.39	27.50	25.48	20.89	23.37	4.63	11.79	63.89	106	3.44	1.74	47.54	65.06	19.59		7.7	2.19
1920, June 15	13.18	9.32	11.68	9.13	12.82	38.6	94.56	130	5.47	2.64	4.49	30.05	27.80	24.20	26.21	5.46	20.42	66.16	145	4.84	1.54	59.53	78.52	20.73		11.2	2.84
1921, June 15	7.22	5.65	7.43	4.74	7.59	15.4	59.89	98	4.04	1.38	2.82	15.16	14.52	10.64	10.20	2.99	8.73	17.06	76	2.65	.62	29.35	37.84	13.67		3.8	2.10
July 15	8.09	5.40	7.37	4.34	7.37	15.5	56.55	94	3.95	1.48	2.75	14.51	13.89	9.85	10.09	2.98	7.89	18.75	75	2.87	.51	26.83	38.24	14.35		3.8	
Aug. 15	8.73	5.39	7.31	4.38	6.99	15.4	55.85	93	3.16	1.59	2.83	15.01	14.17	9.66	10.37	2.71	8.54	22.06	67	2.41	.58	26.25	40.74	13.72		3.9	
Sept. 15	7.51	4.98	7.67	4.11	6.27	15.5	54.33	89	2.61	1.68	2.99	14.83	14.37	9.86	10.25	2.31	8.53	27.19	68	2.00	.55	25.31	41.97	14.16		4.0	
Oct. 15	7.31	4.81	7.61	3.96	5.98	15.8	53.39	85	2.39	1.87	2.87	14.39	13.99	9.82	10.21	2.70	8.33	31.05	72	2.01	.48	24.22	43.54	14.63	25.6	4.0	
Nov. 15	6.66	4.69	7.20	3.84	6.12	15.6	53.28	82	2.42	2.20	2.85	14.22	13.83	9.67	10.09	2.41	8.09	29.15	68	1.85	.36	23.60	43.67	14.09	25.9	3.7	
Dec. 15	6.52	4.62	7.14	4.10	6.60	16.9	53.30	81	2.77	2.45	2.83	14.31	14.17	10.46	10.38	2.57	7.63	28.78	86	1.76	.34	26.10	44.23	14.53		3.5	
1922, Jan. 15	6.89	4.75	7.23	4.57	7.33	18.0	52.83	82	3.05	2.64	2.86	14.51	13.90	10.55	10.69	2.70	7.39	29.24	71	1.72	.41	28.08	45.08	14.06		3.6	
Feb. 15	8.24	5.07	7.84	5.71	8.87	22.3	53.54	84	3.09	3.25	3.04	14.77	14.10	11.04	11.88	2.82	8.45	30.17	88	1.80	.48	29.90	45.26	14.25		4.0	1.84
Mar. 15	9.08	5.46	7.85	6.51	10.21	25.0	54.87	86	3.02	3.66	3.64	15.06	14.06	11.80	13.00	2.95	7.50	32.72	80	1.86	.60	32.09	47.90	15.19		4.3	1.95
Apr. 15	8.83	5.53	7.26	6.43	10.54	24.8	54.46	87	3.10	4.70	3.77	15.52	14.51	12.39	13.13	3.11	9.00	40.79	76	1.85	.63	31.94	49.14	16.16		3.9	1.93
May 15	9.05	5.70	7.28	6.65	10.39	29.0	54.76	89	3.68	3.31	4.02	16.10	14.90	12.28	12.84	3.21	8.89	40.21	82	1.90	.61	31.81	50.47	16.55		3.9	1.86
June 15	9.11	5.84	7.67	6.09	9.87	32.8	54.87	88	3.36	2.71	4.48	15.75	14.33	10.98	11.60	2.81	8.48	37.71	87	1.84	.64	30.22	50.42	17.84		4.2	1.86

[1] Prices paid by farmers.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, JULY 1, 1921 AND 1922.

State.	Wheat, per bushel.		Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Rye, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Sweet potatoes, per bushel.		Hay (loose), per ton.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine			105	90	70	75									16	40			21.50	21.90			36	43	36	30	31.0	25.4
New Hampshire			93	85		70									56	108			25.50	23.90			40	46	38	31	34.0	32.5
Vermont	143	133	86	82	64	67	108	140			103	133			42	88			22.20	24.70			39	40	33	26	32.9	34.0
Massachusetts			86	80	63	58									74	98			26.00	26.10			40	43	44	42	31.3	36.1
Rhode Island				108		70									90	151			28.00	28.70			45	40	45	37	36.0	35.0
Connecticut			87	82	65	62			155	167					85	106			26.50	26.30			37	43	42	36	33.0	31.0
New York	125	111	86	77	54	53	84	80	128	100	126	113			50	99			18.30	18.80			34	39	30	30	30.0	30.0
New Jersey	135	126	90	76	60	50				98					70	109	160	210	22.50	21.50			37	41	38	31	30.0	27.8
Pennsylvania	129	109	76	71	55	51	81	76	113	91	107	101			55	128			15.60	15.70			35	36	28	26	26.0	23.7
Delaware	125	131	68	58	80	75		86							110	144	125	175					28	45	24	22	26.0	22.0
Maryland	112	108	68	62	57	49		60	100	95	122	100			61	125			14.00	15.00			32	33	24	23	30.0	29.2
Virginia	134	122	88	85	65	64	100	76	121	95	122	140			67	117	127	164	18.40	18.80	10.0	20.0	30	26	23	23	29.8	28.1
West Virginia	130	128	93	92	64	64			122	100	101	91			110	184	131	322	20.60	18.80			28	31	26	24	24.6	25.8
North Carolina	151	139	99	89	76	69			122	122	101	103			89	124	109	105	20.10	19.60	9.2	20.9	35	30	22	24	23.5	24.0
South Carolina	205	209	101	94	71	69			272	290					138	119	126	127	26.70	17.50	10.0	21.3	40	41	26	25	25.2	25.3
Georgia	188	139	104	79	68	59			157	140					153	164	113	86	20.50	17.30	10.0	20.7	33	29	23	22	22.1	22.9
Florida			91	78	61	53									140	178	111	94	17.50	17.60	9.0	19.0	42	40	28	24	27.7	23.7
Ohio	121	108	59	64	36	37	80	51	98	80	103	75			74	146	167	160	11.10	12.50			27	32	23	21	21.4	19.7
Indiana	114	103	50	56	30	34	49	56	102	79	182	175			100	165	137	195	12.10	11.70			23	32	21	19	20.0	19.8
Illinois	115	102	53	55	33	33	61	61	115	80					140	151	120	144	14.70	11.40			30	32	20	19	20.6	20.1
Michigan	117	105	66	67	34	40	48	58	103	80	95	85			30	90			12.20	14.20			27	33	23	22	19.1	19.7
Wisconsin	119	114	64	64	36	40	57	59	108	78	124	78			43	88			13.30	15.60			31	35	21	21	19.4	18.1
Minnesota	114	120	45	48	29	29	46	44	102	73	102	75	149	230	42	92			8.10	9.40			26	32	19	19	16.4	14.7
Iowa	106	97	45	50	27	30	47	53	98	79					100	168	250	225	10.30	10.00			27	32	20	18	17.4	17.5
Missouri	113	102	58	65	42	42		57	82	76					122	152	144	115	11.30	10.10		18.5	23	29	18	16	19.7	18.6
North Dakota	118	107		44	26	29	35	39	98	70			149	224	73	80			7.00	6.50			25	27	17	16	12.0	13.2
South Dakota	88	109	36	41	23	27	34	39	98	68			135	204	80	146			6.20	6.00			24	29	17	17	14.0	14.5
Nebraska	101	93	39	43	28	30	46	40	91	60					120	103			5.50	6.20			25	28	18	17	18.4	15.7
Kansas	102	93	44	53	35	40	42	49	87	83					148	177	119	192	7.50	7.30			26	28	18	16	18.0	16.3
Kentucky	126	119	79	83	56	56	67	60	109	101	115	111			102	140	108	153	16.30	15.50			25	28	19	19	20.4	19.7
Tennessee	133	123	83	80	50	51		85	120	101	100	75			100	123	160	126	18.00	15.40	9.3	20.5	22	23	17	17	20.0	20.0
Alabama	190	158	104	88	70	69			200	200					142	156	102	97	15.90	16.30	9.3	20.8	30	33	19	19	20.2	21.0
Mississippi	120	106	105	87	66	60									117	156	116	115	13.90	14.50	10.0	20.0	30	32	20	21	22.8	23.4
Louisiana			98	90											118	155	111	113	14.60	14.80	9.2	20.4	34	35	22	24	21.4	23.0
Texas	118	107	80	70	37	35	45	54	102	89					149	165	160	128	11.80	10.50	9.4	20.4	26	28	16	17	18.2	18.3
Oklahoma	111	93	59	57	37	41	64	51		90					160	146	200	159	8.60	7.00	9.5	19.0	29	29	18	15	17.4	18.1
Arkansas	145	105	94	87	62	53									124	139	136	107	14.10	13.10	9.3	19.8	28	31	17	20	16.2	16.6
Montana	119	118	75	104	49	50	73	57	85	64			145	228	85	124			8.50	10.40			22	28	23	20	17.0	19.3
Wyoming	115	124			48	69	79	97	84	118					109	116			8.90	9.60			28	31	25	26	20.0	17.6
Colorado	106	81	50	52	55	45	51	51	83	74					89	66			9.80	6.00			26	28	23	21	22.3	19.5
New Mexico	167	133	98	85	73	68	100	119	100	120					184	169			11.10	13.50			39	38	26	24	23.0	17.5
Arizona	205	156	160	140	105	76		123							165	132			23.50	12.90			42	43	40	31	32.0	24.6
Utah	104	83	112	81	44	49	60	48	106	65					55	67			8.70	7.10			29	31	21	16	17.8	15.3
Nevada	174	120			75	96	120	81							86	128			11.20	11.00			39	38	33	26	28.4	24.7
Idaho	101	87	60	39	47	52	74	91	100	84					61	95			12.80	13.50			30	32	22	20	18.8	16.9
Washington	103	106	147	99	45	59	51	53	120	85					49	76			13.10	12.00			33	38	24	21	20.9	21.2
Oregon	105	102	102	119	48	49	90	76	110	68					90	100			11.10	10.00			29	38	22	22	17.5	18.9
California	141	123	113	96	54	47	64	58							126	133	212	222	12.10	12.10			37	41	25	23	26.9	24.0
United States	112.2	102.6	62.2	62.2	35.6	37.3	50.6	52.2	103.8	77.6	115.3	102.6	145.8	223.0	69.9	103.3	125.0	119.0	12.61	11.91	9.6	20.4	29.0	32.7	22.0	20.7	21.1	20.4

AVERAGES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, JULY 1, 1922.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

[Prices of articles quoted below are averages of reports of county crop reporters, weighted according to relative importance of county and State.]

Date.	Wheat, per bushel.	Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Sweet potatoes per bushel.	Flaxseed, per bushel.	Apples, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Cotton, per pound.	Butter, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Chickens, per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1913, July 1	81.4	63.2	37.7	53.7	63.2	72.9	49.8	90.1	113.4	93.6	$10.47	11.6	24.7	17.0	12.1
1914, July 1	76.9	75.5	38.8	47.5	63.1	85.5	81.5	82.6	136.0	113.4	11.29	12.4	22.9	17.6	12.7
1915, July 1	102.8	77.7	46.7	55.8	93.7	92.1	52.1	88.9	152.5	84.4	10.85	8.6	24.2	16.8	12.2
1916, July 1	93.0	75.4	40.4	59.3	83.3	93.1	102.3	79.4	163.2	108.1	11.10	12.5	25.7	19.7	13.8
1917, July 1	220.1	164.6	68.9	106.6	177.1	209.2	247.9	140.5	278.0	151.1	13.96	24.7	33.5	28.3	17.3
1918, July 1	203.2	153.7	76.3	118.4	169.9	200.8	94.9	134.3	349.3	150.4	16.07	28.6	38.2	30.7	21.2
1919, July 1	222.0	176.5	70.9	108.4	138.6	160.8	128.4	159.8	444.1	197.7	21.73	31.1	47.2	36.8	25.2
1920, July 1	253.6	185.6	104.5	142.0	189.0	202.7	386.0	213.6	359.6	280.7	23.62	37.4	51.6	36.7	27.0
1921, July 1	112.2	62.2	35.6	50.6	103.8	115.3	69.9	125.0	145.8	170.0	12.61	9.6	29.0	22.0	21.1
Aug. 1	104.8	61.7	33.8	49.4	98.1	119.7	136.9	144.1	162.1	171.2	11.73	9.8	34.1	26.6	21.2
Sept. 1	101.2	56.2	30.1	47.0	89.9	114.4	168.6	135.6	164.8	163.6	11.70	12.6	36.6	30.4	20.9
Oct. 1	105.6	51.0	31.0	45.4	88.6	106.0	137.6	108.3	162.9	186.9	11.36	19.8	38.2	34.2	20.3
Nov. 1	94.2	41.1	29.2	41.7	74.6	83.9	123.5	89.5	145.0	213.9	11.13	17.7	40.9	44.2	19.0
Dec. 1	92.7	42.3	30.3	42.2	70.2	81.2	111.1	88.1	144.6	168.5	12.13	16.2	41.1	51.1	18.4
1922, Jan. 1	93.3	43.4	31.0	43.7	69.6	83.5	108.6	95.1	151.1	180.6	11.33	16.3	40.3	44.9	18.5
Feb. 1	97.0	45.8	32.8	44.3	70.4	85.4	115.5	96.8	173.1	181.7	11.36	15.5	34.4	32.0	18.8
Mar. 1	116.9	54.8	36.6	49.6	83.5	85.8	117.8	110.7	216.2	197.4	11.80	15.9	34.7	25.4	19.4
Apr. 1	117.0	56.9	36.5	52.8	84.2	92.6	113.6	111.7	218.7	199.4	12.30	16.0	34.5	19.9	19.4
May 1	121.0	59.7	37.9	56.3	87.6	93.3	104.3	114.1	230.6	209.1	12.98	15.9	34.7	21.0	19.9
June 1	116.5	61.6	38.4	57.7	88.0	97.5	104.1	121.2	236.9	213.4	12.65	18.7	33.5	21.2	20.3
July 1	102.6	62.2	37.3	52.2	77.6	102.6	103.3	119.0	223.0	199.3	11.91	20.4	32.7	20.7	20.4

Weather

WEEK GENERALLY FAVORABLE FOR COTTON AND CORN CROPS

Rains End Drought in Many Parts of the Central West—Week Too Dry in the Far West.

Conditions during the week ending July 11 were mostly favorable for cotton in the Southern States, but rain was needed in many sections for some other crops. Generous rain fell in some north-central valley regions where the drought had become very serious. On the other hand, little rain fell in many northeastern districts where the fall had previously been excessive. The conditions in the north-central Great Plains were very satisfactory for spring grains but it was rather too cool for the best growth of corn. Hot and dry weather continued in the far Northwest with unfavorable results for dry-land crops, although irrigated crops made rapid growth. No lack of irrigation water was experienced except on the eastern slope in Colorado. Ranges continued in satisfactory condition at most high elevations, although drying badly in many lower places and in very poor condition in western New Mexico where stock were thin and poor; stock continued in satisfactory condition elsewhere.

Rains caused some delay in harvesting, threshing, and cultivation in some Central and Eastern States, but row crops were generally well cultivated and harvesting and threshing made satisfactory progress in most sections of the country. Dirt roads were muddy where recent heavy rains fell, but otherwise were in satisfactory condition.

HARVESTING MADE PROGRESS.

Small grains.—Harvest of winter wheat and other winter grains made satisfactory progress, except where unfavorably affected by heavy rain in some central and eastern districts. Wind caused some damage to standing grain, and there were a few reports of wheat sprouting in shock, but these conditions were comparatively local. Wheat was nearly ready to cut in New York, and cutting was under way practically to the northern limits of the belt in the Central States. The crop was beginning to ripen in Montana and harvest was under way in the North Pacific States under favorable conditions for work.

Cool weather, with ample moisture, was decidedly favorable for spring wheat in North Central States, and the crop was improved by rainfall in Montana and northeastern Wyoming. The hot, dry weather was very unfavorable for this crop in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. No damage was done to spring wheat by the frost in North Dakota where the early sown wheat was filling nicely and generally heading. Spring wheat was in very good condition in Minnesota, but was uneven and heading short in some places due to dry weather. Spring wheat was well headed in Wisconsin.

Although oats were poor and short with stunted heads in Indiana, the recent rain improved the late crop in the northern portion of that State. Oats were fair to poor in Illinois, where some were too short to bind. Late oats were improved by rain in Iowa, but rain came too late for the early crop. Oats were poor in Nebraska, but barley was fair to good. Oats and barley were excellent in North Dakota, where barley was heading and turning in places. Oats were good and well filled in Minnesota, and oats and barley were well headed in Wisconsin. Oats were good and heading in New York, although oats and barley were ripening short in Michigan. Oats were benefited by showers in northeastern Wyoming, but deteriorated in other portions of that State. The harvest and thrashing of barley continued in California.

Warm weather favored the growth of rice in California, and very good progress was made by this crop in Texas, with fair growth reported in Georgia. Flax was making satisfactory development under favorable conditions in South Dakota.

FAVORABLE FOR CORN.

Corn.—Temperature and moisture conditions were favorable for corn in all Central States, and the crop made satisfactory progress. It was slightly too cool in the Northern States, with some frost damage reported in North Dakota. More moisture would be beneficial to the late crop in many southern districts. Corn was making rapid growth in Kansas, where it had been laid by and was tasseling in many parts of the eastern half of the State. The crop was generally excellent and unusually clean, with some laid by in Nebraska. The rains in the eastern portion of Iowa were very beneficial and the progress and condition of corn was fair; it had mostly been laid by and the earliest was tasseling. The condition and progress was generally excellent in Missouri, where it was tasseling to the north-central portion. The crop made good to excellent progress in Arkansas and was developing well in Tennessee.

Corn was much improved in Kentucky and was in very good to excellent condition. Heavy rains in Illinois, where the drought was becoming serious, caused a very satisfactory progress of the crop. Rains had an excellent effect in Indiana also where corn was tasseling and much had been laid by. The condition and progress was very good to excellent in Ohio. It was tasseling and did well in Pennsylvania, although weedy in the northeast portion where it was too wet to cultivate.

MOSTLY FAVORABLE FOR COTTON.

Cotton.—Moderate to heavy rains fell in some eastern and northern portions of the Cotton Belt, but no rain was recorded (except near the coast) in Texas and Louisiana, or in extreme southern Arkansas, central Mississippi, and west-central Alabama. The sunshine was adequate except in some eastern districts. The temperature averaged slightly above normal in central and western Texas and Oklahoma and slightly below in most other cotton areas.

Cotton made fair growth in Georgia where it was blooming and forming squares freely, but was shedding rapidly due to weevil. The progress was mostly fair in Alabama. It was mostly very good in Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, and western North Carolina. It was only poor to fair in eastern North Carolina, where rather heavy rains fell. Progress varied from fair to very good in Arkansas, where it was making large growth at the expense of bloom. The progress of all but late planted cotton was very good to excellent in Texas. Late planted cotton needed rain in that State. The conditions were favorable for the cotton crop in California, Arizona, and Virginia. The nights were rather too cool for the best development of the plants, during part of the week at least, in many central and eastern districts.

The condition of the crop was only fair in South Carolina and Alabama but was very good in Florida where some early planted was opening locally. The condition improved in Louisiana and was very good to excellent in Tennessee. The condition varied from fair to excellent in southern and western Texas, but was mostly only fairly good elsewhere in that State.

While the cool weather favored the increase of weevil in some Central and Eastern States, the dry weather that prevailed in central and western districts was unfavorable to the pest. Cotton made very good progress in Oklahoma where the coudition averaged only fairly good with the weevil continuing more or less active.

NORTHERN POTATOES FAVORED.

Potatoes.—Sweet potatoes were favorably affected by the prevailing weather in the Southern States, while white potatoes made satisfactory growth in most Northern States. Some blight was reported on early potatoes in central Pennsylvania, some frost damage occurred in North Dakota, rain was needed for the late crop in parts of Minnesota, and unirrigated fields were unfavorably affected throughout the far West. It was too hot for potatoes during the first part of the week in Nevada.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Most irrigated truck crops made good growth under favorable temperature conditions throughout the far West and the conditions were mostly favorable in central and eastern districts. The coast fogs were favorable to beans in California. It was too hot for the best growth of beans in Colorado and too dry in central New Mexico, although the crop was doing well in the last-named State where showers were experienced. The excessive rainfall of the preceding week, with resultant weedy fields, produced conditions unfavorable for onions in New England.

Tobacco improved generally, although backward in New England and needed fair weather in Tennessee and eastern North Carolina; it was good to excellent in the upper sections of the last-named State. Tobacco was mostly harvested in Florida under favorable conditions and curing continued in South Carolina. Sugar-cane improved and much had been laid by in Louisiana. Hops made good growth in California.

WESTERN RANGES TOO DRY.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Hay harvest was delayed by rain to some extent in the central Ohio and upper Mississippi Valley regions, but made satisfactory progress elsewhere. Meadows were improved by rain in many Central and Northern States. The hay crop was unfavorably affected by dry weather on the north Pacific coast. Clover was badly affected by mildew in the central Lake region. Pastures were very favorably improved by the moisture of the past two weeks in most Central and Northern States, although in some central Lake districts they were very badly damaged by earlier dry weather.

Ranges deteriorated from drought in many Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast sections, especially at lower altitudes. Ranges were mostly good in eastern New Mexico, but fair to very poor in the central and western portions of that State where stock were thin and poor. The droughty range condition in southern Arizona was alleviated by recent moderate to heavy rains, and the condition in the major grazing section of that State was good. Rain was needed in the northwest

portion. Pastures would have been benefited by additional moisture in many Southern States.

Fruit.—Reports received on fruit were almost universally of a favorable character, although some disease troubles, especially in connection with cherries in Michigan, were reported, and loganberries were cut short by drought in Oregon. Peaches were ripening rapidly in California with the high temperature that prevailed much of the week, and grapes were doing well. Citrus were in good condition in Florida, with fruit of good size. Cranberries were in good condition in Wisconsin. Peaches were large and of good quality in Georgia.

Favorable Rains in Central States during Past Week.

Chart 1, page 64, shows that the week averaged considerably cooler than normal in the upper Great Plains, the upper Mississippi and central Ohio Valleys, the upper Lake region, and from central New England southwestward to Virginia. The temperature averaged from 5° to 10° a day below the normal in North Dakota and from 5° to 7° below in South Dakota, Wyoming, and eastern Montana. The daily average was over 6° above the normal in Nevada. The first part of the week continued very warm in the interior of the Pacific Coast States, the temperature reaching 112° at Red Bluff, Calif., and at Phoenix and Yuma, Ariz.

There was comparatively little rain in the cotton States during the week, except from Florida northeastward. The fall was excessive in parts of eastern Kansas and northwestern Missouri and heavy to moderate in the Mississippi Valley States from western Tennessee northward, and about the Lakes. Generous rains fell in northern Illinois and eastern Iowa, where serious drought conditions had prevailed. Good rains fell in much of Montaua and satisfactory amounts in the eastern spring wheat States. There was very little precipitation, however, in any district from the Rocky Mountains westward. The fall was comparatively light in most of the Northeast, where excessively wet weather had been experienced.

Review of Weather Conditions in June.

The figures in the last two columns in the table on page 63 give the rainfall at the regular stations of the Weather Bureau during the month of June, and the variations from the normal for this month. The greatest amount recorded was 15.9 ins. at Syracuse, N. Y., but the rainfall amounted to 10 ins. at Portland, Me., 9.9 ins. at Burlington, Vt., 9.8 ins. at Norfolk, Va., and 9 ins. at Galveston, Tex. The amounts were generally over 6 ins. in New England, central and eastern New York, the middle Atlantic coast, and on the Gulf coast from Galveston to New Orleans. The rainfall was less than 1 in. over small areas in central districts and in most sections from the Rocky Mountains westward. The total fall at Chicago, Ill., was only 0.1 in. The normal for June at that station is 3.7 ins.

The month was warmer than the normal in all districts except in Texas and part of Florida. The temperature averaged 4°, or more, a day above the normal in Nebraska, western Iowa, eastern Wyoming, and from northwestern Montana and eastern Washington southward to Nevada. The average was close to the normal in the cotton belt and slightly above in the corn and wheat States.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION AND JUNE PRECIPITATION.

District and stations.	Temperature. Week ending July 11. Average.	Temperature. Week ending July 11. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending July 11. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending July 11. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. For the month of June. Total.	Precipitation. For the month of June. Departure from normal.
GULF STATES.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Jacksonville	80	−1	1.4	−0.1	5.9	+0.4
Miami	80	−2	1.3	−0.3	4.5	−3.4
Key West	82	−1	0.1	−0.7	3.8	−0.4
Tampa	82	+1	1.5	−0.4	2.4	−5.9
Pensacola	78	−3	3.3	+1.6	1.7	−3.2
Mobile	80	0	0.5	−1.1	2.0	−4.0
Montgomery	80	−1	0.1	−0.9	1.2	−3.0
Anniston	78	0	0.2	−0.7	5.5	+1.6
Birmingham	78	−1	0.6	−0.3	3.8	−0.1
Meridian	78	−2	0.2	−0.8	4.4	−0.2
Vicksburg	80	−1	T.	−1.0	3.6	−0.9
New Orleans	82	+1	0.3	−1.3	6.4	+0.2
Shreveport	80	−2	0	−0.7	3.8	+0.2
Little Rock	78	−2	0.5	−0.3	2.2	−1.9
Fort Smith	80	−1	0.5	−0.5	1.0	−3.0
Bentonville	74	−4	1.6	+0.7	2.5	−2.1
Oklahoma	82	+2	0	−1.0	0.3	−2.8
Abilene	82	0	0	−0.6	1.8	−1.4
Fort Worth	82	−1	0	−0.7	1.8	−1.2
Dallas	82	.....	0	.....	3.4	.....
Palestine	80	−1	0	−0.6	1.9	−2.1
Taylor	82	0	0	−0.7	4.3	+0.8
Houston	82	.....	T.	.....	5.5	.....
Galveston	82	−1	0.1	−0.7	9.0	+4.2
Corpus Christi	84	+2	T.	−0.4	3.7	+1.0
San Antonio	84	+2	0	−0.6	3.9	+0.3
Del Rio	84	−2	0	−0.5	4.7	+2.3
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE						
Memphis	78	−2	1.5	+0.7	3.3	−1.1
Nashville	76	−3	1.5	+0.4	5.4	+1.0
Chattanooga	76	−2	0.1	−0.8	4.6	+0.3
Knoxville	74	−2	0.1	−0.8	3.6	−0.6
Lexington	72	−4	0.4	−0.5	2.4	−1.6
Louisville	74	−4	3.7	+2.9	4.0	−0.2
Evansville	76	−3	0.4	−0.4	2.6	−1.6
Indianapolis	74	−2	1.7	+0.7	1.0	−3.3
Cincinnati	74	−1	0.3	−0.5	1.8	−2.2
Dayton	74	−2	1.4	+0.7	1.5	−2.5
Columbus	72	−3	0.4	−0.5	3.1	−0.4
Parkersburg	72	−3	0.1	−0.9	5.1	+0.5
Elkins	66	−4	0.7	−0.3	7.4	+2.4
Pittsburgh	72	−2	T.	−0.9	3.1	−0.8
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	68	−1	T.	−0.8	7.6	+4.2
Syracuse	68	−3	0.3	−0.5	15.9	+12.0
Oswego	66	−3	0.2	−0.6	5.9	+2.5
Buffalo	70	0	0.1	−0.6	3.4	+0.3
Erie	70	−2	0.7	0	2.1	−1.7
Cleveland	70	−2	1.7	+0.8	2.7	−1.0
Toledo	70	−3	0.3	−0.4	2.4	−1.0
Detroit	72	0	0.2	−0.6	1.5	−2.4
Saginaw	68	−3	0.9	+0.2	4.2	+1.6
Alpena	64	−2	1.9	+1.3	2.5	−1.1
Grand Rapids	66	−6	2.0	+1.4	3.2	+0.7
Chicago	72	−1	2.6	+1.7	0.1	−3.6
Fort Wayne	72	.....	4.2	.....	1.8	.....
Milwaukee	68	−1	1.4	+0.6	2.5	−1.2
Green Bay	66	−3	2.4	+1.6	4.5	+0.9
Escanaba	60	−6	4.3	+3.6	3.6	0
Ludington	64	.....	2.2	.....	3.8	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	60	−2	2.7	+2.1	2.6	−0.2
Marquette	60	−4	1.3	+0.6	4.5	+1.0
Duluth	60	−3	1.0	0	4.0	−0.5
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	66	−6	0.7	−0.1	4.6	+0.2
La Crosse	66	−6	1.8	+0.8	3.3	−1.1
Madison	68	−4	4.8	+3.8	3.2	−0.9
Charles City	68	−5	3.5	+2.6	1.0	−4.1
Dubuque	70	−4	2.9	+1.7	1.2	−3.4
Davenport	72	−3	3.0	+2.1	1.2	−2.9
Des Moines	72	−3	2.6	+1.8	1.6	−3.4
Keokuk	74	−3	3.1	+2.2	1.1	−3.3
Peoria	74	−1	1.9	+1.2	1.0	−3.3
Terre Haute	74	.....	0.9	.....	3.7	.....
Springfield, Ill.	76	0	1.1	+0.4	1.2	−3.1
Hannibal	74	−3	0.8	0	1.0	−2.5
St. Louis	76	−3	1.0	+0.2	0.8	−3.7
Cairo	76	−2	1.2	+0.4	1.4	−2.9
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	52	−3	0	−0.5	0.1	−4.1
Seattle	64	+1	0	−0.2	T.	−1.7
North Head	56	−1	T.	−0.1	0.4	−1.4
Portland, Oreg.	66	0	0	−0.1	0.1	−1.7
Roseburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	−0.1
Eureka	56	+1	0	−T.	0.1	−1.0
Red Bluff	82	+2	0	0	T.	−0.5
Sacramento	74	+1	T.	+T.	T.	−0.2
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	+0.1
Fresno	82	+1	0	0	0.1	0
San Luis Obispo	64	+1	0	0	0	−0.1
Los Angeles	70	0	0	0	T.	−0.1
San Diego	66	0	0	0	T.	0

District and stations.	Temperature. Week ending July 11. Average.	Temperature. Week ending July 11. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending July 11. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending July 11. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. For the month of June. Total.	Precipitation. For the month of June. Departure from normal.
ATLANTIC COAST.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Eastport	58	0	0.6	−0.1	2.4	−0.8
Portland, Me.	66	−2	0.3	−0.3	10.5	+7.1
Burlington	66	−2	0.1	−0.7	9.9	+6.6
Northfield	64	−3	0.2	−0.6	7.9	+4.7
Concord	66	−3	0.3	−0.4	7.9	+4.6
Boston	68	−3	1.1	+0.5	8.4	+5.4
Nantucket	64	−2	2.4	+1.8	2.6	+0.2
New Haven	68	−4	2.2	+1.2	7.3	+4.1
Albany	70	−2	0.2	−0.7	7.6	+3.8
Ithaca	68	−2	T.	−0.8	6.5	+2.6
Binghamton	68	−2	0	−0.7	5.9	+2.3
New York	70	−3	1.0	0	7.9	+4.6
Scranton	70	−2	T.	−0.8	7.0	+3.4
Harrisburg	72	−2	0.2	−0.5	2.9	−0.7
Philadelphia	72	−4	0.8	−0.1	4.6	+1.3
Trenton	70	−4	0.7	−0.3	5.0	+1.5
Atlantic City	70	−1	0.7	0	5.5	+2.5
Baltimore	74	−3	0.7	−0.3	4.4	+0.6
Washington	74	−3	1.0	0	4.1	−0.1
Norfolk	76	−2	3.7	+2.3	9.8	+5.4
Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.4	+2.9
Lynchburg	74	−3	0.9	+0.1	3.4	−0.5
Wytheville	68	−4	1.0	+0.1	7.0	+2.9
Asheville	70	−1	1.1	+0.1	3.7	−0.7
Charlotte	76	−2	2.5	+1.3	2.7	−1.8
Raleigh	76	−2	0.1	−1.1	5.9	+1.2
Hatteras	76	−2	1.7	+0.3	8.7	+4.4
Wilmington	78	0	0.9	−0.5	7.7	+2.1
Charleston	80	−1	1.2	−0.6	3.5	−1.9
Greenville	74	.....	1.9	.....	6.6	.....
Columbia, S. C.	78	−3	2.8	+1.4	5.0	+0.8
Augusta	80	−1	2.1	+0.9	4.3	−0.2
Atlanta	76	−2	0.1	−0.8	4.4	+0.5
Macon	78	−1	1.0	0	5.5	+1.9
Savannah	80	0	1.2	−0.4	5.8	+0.2
Thomasville	80	−2	0.8	−0.4	5.4	+0.7
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Havre	62	−6	2.2	+1.8	0.8	−2.0
Kalispell	62	−2	0.7	+0.4	0.5	−1.2
Helena	62	−4	1.0	+0.8	2.6	+0.5
Yellowstone Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.6	−1.0
Sheridan	60	−5	1.6	.....	2.2	.....
Lander	62	−5	T.	−0.2	0.4	−0.7
Cheyenne	62	−5	0.2	−0.2	0.9	−0.7
Grand Junction	76	−2	T.	−0.1	0.1	−0.3
Denver	72	0	0.2	−0.1	0.2	−1.3
Pueblo	76	+3	T.	−0.5	0.5	−1.0
Amarillo	78	+2	0.5	−0.1	3.8	+0.8
El Paso	80	−1	0.3	−0.2	T.	−0.6
Roswell	80	+1	T.	−0.8	1.7	−0.4
Santa Fe	70	+1	0.5	0	0.7	−0.3
Phoenix	90	0	0.1	0	T.	−0.1
Yuma	94	+4	0	−T.	0.1	+0.1
Independence	84	+6	T.	0	T.	−0.1
Tonopah	78	+7	0	−0.1	T.	−0.4
Modena	76	+7	0	−0.2	0.2	−0.2
Salt Lake City	76	+1	0	−0.1	.....	.....
Reno	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.9	+0.7
Winnemucca	70	0	T.	−0.1	0.2	−0.4
Pocatello	70	0	T.	−0.1	0.8	−0.2
Boise	70	−2	0	−1.0	0.6	−0.3
Lewiston	76	+3	T.	−0.1	1.0	0
Baker	64	0	0	−0.2	0.6	−0.6
Walla Walla	76	+3	T.	−0.2	0.5	−0.7
Spokane	72	+4	T.	−0.2	T.	−1.6
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	74	−2	0.8	0	0.7	−4.5
Columbia, Mo.	74	−3	1.1	+0.1	2.0	−2.4
Kansas City	74	−3	3.6	+2.5	1.1	−3.6
St. Joseph	72	.....	1.8	.....	1.8	.....
Topeka	74	−3	5.0	+4.0	1.4	−3.4
Iola	74	−3	1.7	+0.7	5.6	+0.9
Wichita	74	−4	3.5	+2.5	4.0	−0.8
Dodge City	76	−1	1.7	+1.1	1.4	−1.9
Concordia	74	−3	1.8	+1.2	2.1	−2.9
North Platte	70	−2	0.3	−0.3	0.9	−2.3
Lincoln	72	−4	2.2	+1.4	2.1	−1.9
Omaha	72	−4	0.7	−0.3	2.7	−2.3
Sioux City	70	−4	0.3	−0.5	2.0	−1.9
Yankton	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6	−1.7
Valentine	66	−6	0.6	−0.2	4.0	+0.2
Rapid City	64	−6	1.1	+0.5	2.6	−1.0
Pierre	68	−7	0.4	−0.2	4.6	+1.5
Huron	66	−5	0.2	−0.5	3.2	−0.6
Moorhead	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.9	−1.3
Devils Lake	58	−10	0.5	−0.4	2.5	−1.0
Bismarck	64	−5	0.3	−0.2	3.2	−0.3
Williston	62	−7	1.4	+0.9	4.3	+0.7

NOTE.—T indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JULY 11, 1922.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JULY 11, 1922.

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